The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6151 第六千壹百五十壹號 光緒丁丑年七月初七日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1877. 禮拜三 英八月十五號 香港 [PRICE $2¼ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 14, DOUGLAS, British str., 862, Geo. D. Pitman, Foochow 9th August, Amoy 12th, and Swatow 13th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

August 14, ST. JOSEPH, French bark, 289, Dumont, Whampoa 12th August, General.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 14TH.

Trio, Dutch schooner, for Tientsin.
Matchless, American ship, for New York.
Northern Star, British bark, for Haiphong.
Carisbrooke, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Wales Castle, British bark, for Tientsin.
Emuy, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
Tai-tsing, British ship, for Nagasaki.
Bencleuthe, British bark, for Portland.
Parraca, British bark, for Bangkok.
F. Starace, Italian bark, for Chefoo.
Bowen, British steamer, for Singapore and Australian Ports.

DEPARTURES.

August 14, RAPID, Siam. bark, for Chefoo.
August 14, SHEN-CHI, Chinese gunboat, for a cruise.
August 14, F. P. LITCHFIELD, Amer. bark, for Victoria (British Columbia).
August 14, THOON KHAMOM, Siam. bark, for Newchwang.
August 14, NORSEMAN, Siamese ship, for Newchwang.
August 14, BOWEN, British str., for Singapore and Australian Ports.
August 14, EMUY, Spanish str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast:—Messrs. Marshall and Daman, 2 Europeans, and 115 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Namoa*, str., for East Coast:—
For Foochow.—Mr. Milton.
Per *Bowen*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
For Singapore and Australian Ports.—80 Chinese. For the Pacific Islands.—4 South-sea Islanders. For Melbourne.—Mrs. Millie de Courcy.
Per *Emuy*, str., for Manila:—
30 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Northern Star*, for Haiphong:—
12 Chinese.
Per *Carisbrooke*, str., for Swatow, &c.:—
380 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 9th August, Amoy on the 12th, and Swatow on the 13th, and experienced moderate and light SW. winds and fine weather the whole of the passage. In Foochow H.M.S. *Mosquito*, steamers *Thingvalla* and *Conquest*. In Swatow, H.M.S. *Nassau*, steamers *Foochow*, *Consolation*, *Norna*, *Nelson*, and *Shing Ling*. Passed the steamship *Cheang Hock Kian* off Cape of Good Hope, bound South, and passed the steamship *Namoa* off Chelang Point, bound North. On the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th experienced a heavy gale from the N.N.E. and frequent squalls; lying at anchor in Haitan Straits. The steamship *Ningpo* in company till 7th.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

August— ARRIVALS.
2, Yesso, British str., from Coast Ports.
3, Douglas, British str., from Hongkong.
4, Willie, British schooner, from Chefoo.
5, Condor, German bark, from Chefoo.
5, Namoa, British str., from Coast Ports.
6, Hailoong, British str., from Hongkong.
6, Nelson, British steamer, from Hongkong.

August— DEPARTURES.
2, Hans, German bark, for Chefoo.
2, Hwai Yuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
2, Tientsin, British steamer, for Shanghai.
2, C. Hook Kian, British steamer, for Amoy.
2, Yesso, British steamer, for Hongkong.
3, Douglas, British str., for Coast Ports.
3, Norna, British steamer, for Hongkong.
4, Chefoo, British steamer, for Shanghai.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

July— ARRIVALS.
28, Yesso, British steamer, from Hongkong.
29, Anna Cecilia, Danish bark, from Amoy.
30, Thingvalla, Danish steamer, from H'kong.
30, Europe, British steamer, from Shanghai.
31, Patroclus, British str., from Shanghai.

August—
1, Namoa, British steamer, from Hongkong.

July— DEPARTURES.
30, James Wilson, Brit. bark, for Melbourne.
31, Ocean, British steamer, for Colonies.
31, Yesso, British steamer, for Hongkong.
31, Hankwang, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
31, May, British schooner, for Wellington.

August—
1, Mecca, British steamer, for London.
1, Diamant, German bark, for Dunedin.
2, John Watson, Brit. bark, for Melbourne.
2, Julia Reitz, British sch., for Adelaide.
2, Patroclus, British steamer, for London.
2, Macgregor, British steamer, for London.
3, Europe, British steamer, for Shanghai.
3, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

July— ARRIVALS.
22, Oceanic, British str., from San Francisco.
22, Lotus, British steamer, from Hongkong.
23, Gaelic, British steamer, from Hongkong.
24, Sir Wm. Wallace, Brit. bk., from London.
25, Nagoya Maru, Japan. str., from Shanghai.
28, Glamis Castle, Brit. str., from Hongkong.

July— DEPARTURES.
23, Oceanic, British steamer, for Hongkong.
25, Volga, French steamer, for Hongkong.
25, Gaelic, British steamer, for S. Francisco.
25, Sarah, American bark, for Puget Sound.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

July— ARRIVALS.
30, Brisbane, British steamer, from Sydney.
31, Cleator, British steamer, from Labuan.
31, Pauillac, French bark, from Newcastle.
31, General Pel, Dutch steamer, from Manila.
31, Jeddah, British steamer, from Penang.
31, Paknam, British steamer, from Saigon.
31, E. Blanche, Brit. sh., from Port Walcott.
31, Paragua, Spanish steamer, from Manila.

August—
1, Alice Ritson, Brit. bark, from Liverpool.
1, Nankin, British steamer, from Shanghai.
1, Cyphrenes, British str., from Foochow.
2, S. of Louisiana, British str., from Amoy.
2, Zamboanga, Spanish str., from Hongkong.
2, Tambora, Dutch steamer, from Batavia.
2, Bangkok, Siam. bark, from Bangkok.
2, Ophir, British steamer, from Deli.

July— DEPARTURES.
30, Carisbrooke, British steamer, for Saigon.
30, Emirne, French steamer, for Batavia.
30, Irouaddy, French bark, for Saigon.
31, R. Brooke, Sarawak str., for Sarawak.
31, Pluto, Colonial steamer, for Malacca.
31, Telegraph, Malay steamer, for Malacca.
31, Far East, British steamer, for Labuan.
31, Occident, German bark, for Tientsin.

August—
1, Brisbane, British steamer, for Australia.
1, Banda, British steamer, for Batavia.
1, Thales, British steamer, for Hongkong.
1, General Pel, Dutch steamer, for Batavia.
1, Amstel, Dutch ship, for Java.
1, Amsterdam, Dutch ship, for Java.
1, Falcon, British bark, for Bangkok.
1, Subahani, British sch., for Freemantle.
2, S. of Louisiana, Brit. str., for New York.
2, Ruby, British steamer, for Palembang.
2, Nankin, British steamer, for London.
2, Paknam, British steamer, for Saigon.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to SIGN our Firm per Procuration.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1877. [982

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

E. A. RAVEN.

Canton, 23rd June, 1877. [2m977

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

Swatow, 1st December, 1876. [6m894

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM per procuration at FOOCHOW, and Mr. F. F. ELLWELL at AMOY.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st June, 1877. [6m844

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds', Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [6m400

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..........500,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick. | Ed. Tobin, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.......................£800,000.
RESERVE FUND................£110,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [885

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1875. [1465

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies by any First-class Steamers, at CURRENT RATES, payable either here, in London, in Liverpool, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1877. 3m777

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies against Loss or Damage by Fire at CURRENT RATES. Every risk taken by this Company is participated in by three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large lines.

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1877. [3m1006

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1876. [1335

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [tf1303

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [tf1063

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

THE THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Central Department. They may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flats, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.

Also,

SPACIOUS GRANITE GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1877. [625

TO LET.

THE PREMISES in BANK BUILDINGS, now occupied by THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. Possession from 1st October, 1877.

Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [tf1024

TO LET.

With Possession 1st September,

HOUSES, Nos. 4 and 5, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1877. [tf1178

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [tf453

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, ALEXANDRA TERRACE.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 6, GOUGH STREET.

The DWELLING HOUSE No. 10, GOUGH STREET. Possession from 1st September next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1877. [1084

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD. "BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1877. [tf512

NOTICE.

LESSEES of Lots on British Settlement of Shameen, Canton, are hereby requested to pay the amounts due on their several lots as Annual Ground Rent into H.M. Consulate on or before the 4th September, 1877.

All Lots on which Ground Rent has not been paid on the 4th September next will be liable to be re-entered upon by H.M.'s Government.

By Order.

H. A. GILES,
H.M. Acting Vice-Consul.

H.M. Consulate,
Canton, 4th August, 1877. [32d1213

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the Rate of 3 % or $2.25 PER SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 27th instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

F. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1877. [1158

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1877. [719

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876.

PRICE TEN DOLLARS.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, February, 1877.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at HALF-PAST SEVEN. Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only. English, French, and German Spoken.

BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [tf717

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $35,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [tf374

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [tf39

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1876. [tf6

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [tf1958

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [389

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 16th August, 1877, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

100 Cases GIN, Cock Mark.
20 Boxes SOAP.
Cases CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, OLD TOM, BRANDY, and GIN.
American TOBACCO, Leaf SUGAR, SARDINES, GREEN PEAS, and BEANS.
Tobacco POUCHES; Money BAGS, BELTS, Toilet SOAP, PIPES, BRUSHES, &c.
UNDERSHIRTS, TOWELS, LINEN, and TIES.

Also,

An Invoice of CLOCKS.
And Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 717. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1877. [1265

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

have received,

EX M. M. STEAMER "IRAOUADDY," STEAMSHIP "ATHOLL," STEAMSHIP "CITY OF PEKING," AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES:—

AMERICAN FAMILY STORES of the Best Quality.

NOILLY PRAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.

NOILLY PRAT & Co.'s Assorted LIQUEURS.

VERY FINE CHERBOURG BUTTER (FENARD and FILS), in Bottles of 1lb. each.

The above Stores we offer as per our Price List issued in July.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, bottled by E. and J. BURKE, in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts, at $9.50 per Cask.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, bottled by E. and J. BURKE, in Casks of 8 Dozen Pints, at $13 per Cask.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts, at $9.50 per Cask.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, in Casks of 8 Dozen Pints, at $13 per Cask.

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SONS' PAINTS and OILS.

PEACOCK'S COMPOSITION PAINT.

INDIA-RUBBER SHEETS, all sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING, all sizes.

FROST'S ENGLISH WHITE FLAX PACKING.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

FIRE CLAY.

STATIONERY of all kinds.

MAPPIN'S and RODGERS' CUTLERY.

BOOKS.

NOVELS.
WORKS of REFERENCE.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
PRESENTATION BOOKS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1877. [978

FOR SALE, PER 1 DOZEN QUARTS.

TOSAR & Co.'s SHERRY, White Seal	$8
TOSAR & Co.'s SHERRY, Yellow Seal	$9
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY	$8
CLARK & ELLIS' OLD IRISH WHISKY	$12
CLARK & ELLIS' OLD TOM	$8

BURGUNDIES.

NUIT, Pints (2 dozen)	POLLACK and MEYER'S	$12
CHABLIS, Quarts (1 dozen)		$12
CHAMBERTIN, Quarts (1 doz.)		$15
CHAMBERTIN, Pints (2 doz.)		$16

MULLER FRERES' ST. JULIEN........$4

ITALIAN WINES D'ASTI.

VERMOUTH, 1 dozen Quarts	$6
BAROLO, 1 dozen Quarts	$7
PASSITO, 1 dozen Quarts	$7
MOSCATO, 1 dozen Quarts	$7
NEBIOLO MOUSSEUX, 1 dozen Quarts	$8

VICOMTE DE LA PEYRIERE CHAMPAGNE.

CARTE BLANCHE, 1 dozen Quarts........$7

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1877. [1097

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE PIANOS.

Apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1877. [tf831

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS,
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1145

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,

By DR. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper........$1.50.
Neatly Bound........$2.00.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1876. [45

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong for the well-known firm of Messrs. M. B. FOSTER and SONS (Chief Agents in England for Messrs. BASS & Co.), are prepared to supply ALE and STOUT of their bottling at $8 per Case of 3 dozen Quarts, and $10.50 per Case of 6 dozen Pints.

The SUPERIOR QUALITY of this BEER is undoubted, and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. confidently recommend it.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1877. [1m1183

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. Sold in tins 1s. and Bottles, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. [48l706

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Shop has been ESTABLISHED over THIRTY YEARS; its Master has spared no efforts in PRESERVING FRUITS with the Best Materials at a Fixed Price, made the World-wide Reputation of his Preserves. Having noticed that certain impudent Persons are imposing upon the Public with Spurious Articles, he begs to state that he has Established NO BRANCH SHOP ANYWHERE, and that Purchasers are requested to observe carefully the Name QUANG CHONG ATTAE on the lids of the jars, and QUAN CHEONG ATTAI on the lids of the boxes.

QUANG CHEONG ATTAI, Canton.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1877. [4w1206

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
TAELS TWO MILLIONS, IN 1,000 SHARES OF TAELS 2,000 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.
TAELS SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND, OR TAELS 600 PER SHARE.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. BELL, Esq.,
Messrs. ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
M. S. GUBBAY, Esq.,
Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
JAMES HART, Esq.,
Messrs. TURNER & Co.
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.,
Messrs. GILMAN & Co.
HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq.,
Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co.
A. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

HEAD OFFICE.
SHANGHAI.

SECRETARY.
HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

BANKERS.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BRANCHES.
LONDON (25, CORNHILL, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES.
AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS IN THE EAST AND AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY 1875-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Taels 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders in the following manner:—

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated.

Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premia paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw at the before-mentioned periods all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premia or whose contributions during the preceding three years have not been in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be notified at least three months prior to the date fixed for any such revision of the Share List, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee; or,

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the Offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

.... hereby request that you will allot to .... Shares in the above Company, and .... agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to .... and .... agree to pay the first Call of Tls. 600 per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

Shanghai, 18th June, 1877. [1008

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at THIS PORT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [tf874

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [tf1193

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 16th day of August current, at THREE o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1877.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1877. [1185

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 16th day of August current (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1877. [1186

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of the Business contributed for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1877, on or before the 31st instant, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Directors,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1877. [17d1259

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution passed at the Meeting of the Shareholders held This Day.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1877. [1187

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, at 3.15 o'clock P.M., in order to take into consideration a Special Resolution to alter the 5th Article of the Company's Memorandum of Association in such manner as to provide for a subdivision of the Company's existing Shares and a division of its Capital into Shares of one-third the amount fixed by the said Memorandum of Association, and to take into consideration further Special Resolutions to alter Articles 31 and 75 of the Company's Articles of Association in the manner required by the said alteration of the Memorandum of Association.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1877. [1188

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Club Chambers, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, 1877, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1877.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd instant, both days included.

By Order of the Board,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1877. [1209

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

MR. H. M. BLANCHARD is authorized to SIGN the Company's Bills of Lading, vice Mr. G. W. BAFFEY.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1877. [10d1228

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Nett Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1877. [3m1184

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1877. [3m1205

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTION for the year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next will be adjusted by the Office, and no claim or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1877. [4m675

NOTICE.

WING CHEONG SHUN ESTATE.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND of Two PER CENTUM (2 %) on the above Estate will be PAYABLE at CHUN CHEONG WING HONG, Bonham Strand West, on and after the 9th day of August pr[illegible]

Hongkong, 28th July, 1877. [3m1164

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamship
"CASSANDRA,"
Langer, Master, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents Steamship "Cassandra."

Hongkong, 15th August, 1877. [1263

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having any CLAIM on, the Estate of the late JOHN PATERSON, who died at Swatow on the 7th inst., are requested to communicate with this Consulate before the 15th September next.

R. J. FORREST.

H.B.M.'s Consulate,
Swatow, 11th August, 1877. [7d1264

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the REPAIRS of SAILS and HULL of the "CATHERINE MARDEN" will be received up to Noon TO-DAY, the 15th August, at the Office of the Undersigned, where Particulars may be obtained.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1877. [1257

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE DEPARTURE of the Company's Steamship "CHINA" has been POSTPONED to the 30th instant, at 3 P.M.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1877. [1256

FOR SALE.

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS, CENTRE and PIN-FIRE, with Cartridges, Cartridge Cases, Wadding, Shot, &c., &c.

Apply to
J. F. SCHEFFER.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1877. [1258

FOR SALE.

A PONY; quiet in Saddle, carries a Lady. For Particulars, apply to "H.," Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1877. [1237

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he will be ABSENT from HONGKONG until FURTHER NOTICE.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1877. [1218

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving Hongkong about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1877. [1224

W. CRAWFORD AND CO.,
57, CARTER LANE, ST. PAUL'S,
LONDON, E.C.,

Beg to state that they are open for any Commercial Transactions, as to Consignments, for Granting Drafts, and presenting Commercial Bills of Acceptance and Payment. For Buying English Goods at a very Small Commission, and forwarding Goods to any place in England or the Continent.

We beg to draw your attention to a very important English Invention we have on hand, viz.,

WOOLLEN BLANKETS OR COVERINGS, OF LARGE SIZES, COMBINED WITH AN AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—It is the finest substitute for a Bed. The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease. It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

PRICE FROM 15s. TO 35s EACH.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

6m1173] W. CRAWFORD AND Co.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

GERMAN STEAMER "CASSANDRA,"
LANGER, Master, FROM LONDON, VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the boats alongside the wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before 6 o'clock TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents Steamship "Cassandra."

Hongkong, 13th August, 1877. [1260

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"BURMESE"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining unclaimed after the 19th instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Goods will be forwarded to Yokohama unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon TO-DAY, the 13th instant.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1877. [7d1251

THE BRITISH SHIP "KHEDIVE," FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1877. [7d1247

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship "OCEANIC" are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, from whence delivery can be obtained upon Countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Consignees will be required to sign a General Average Bond at the Offices of the Company before taking delivery of their Goods.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 16th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1877. [1244

GERMAN BARK "ADOLPH," FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1877. [1234

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, "A. S. WATSON and Co., or"
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [827

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

DEATH.

At Swatow, on the 7th instant, JOHN DATELSON, Esq., formerly of Amoy, aged 38 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 15TH, 1877.

We have no means of knowing how far the *Whitehall Review* is to be relied upon for the correctness of its information, but it evidently obtains its military and naval intelligence from tolerably authentic sources. The announcement that the Government of Peking has lately been negotiating for iron-clads and that several large British ship-building firms will shortly be employed in executing Chinese orders will be rather surprising to those who know what the present condition of the Imperial Treasury at Peking is like. Ironclads cost money, as even the British Government knows full well, and the wealthiest of nations have to think twice before they incur the enormous expense attending the acquisition of a navy. China is not rich, and cannot indulge in such luxury without feeling muchstraitened for money. It has been with the utmost possible difficulty that she has raised funds for the prosecution of the war with the Ameer of Kashgar. The sinews of war have, indeed, only been obtained by extraordinary devices, such as the sale to wealthy natives of posthumous honours for their deceased relatives and tables for the living. Such methods as these cannot be resorted to very often, nor yet is it advisable—as has been done recently in the province of Fohkien to relieve the sufferers from the late inundation—to levy forced contributions on the rich mercantile community. It may answer very well, once in a way, to make these forced contributions, for the merchants and traders dare not attempt to offer open opposition to the mandate of the Dragon Throne, but their murmuring is deep if not loud, and the loyalty of the "squeezed" people is not improved by the arbitrary steps taken to make them contribute to the cost of a war in which they have not the slightest interest or concern. Then, again, the various disasters which have lately overtaken different parts of the Empire, such as famine, flood, and fire, have done much to impoverish it. Nor is the prospect for the next season a cheering one in the northern provinces. Drought, hail, and locusts have, conjointly, destroyed the crops in various districts, rendering it certain that the people in many parts of Chihli, Shantung, and Shansi, if not also in Kiangsu and Anhwei, will require assistance to get through next winter. In the presence of this contingency, and the circumstance that the treasury is just now empty, the purchase of additional ironclads by the Chinese Government would be unwarrantable extravagance, and we trust the report to that effect is incorrect. If the Authorities at Peking had a plethora of money and wished to lay it out in improving the country, there are plenty of ways of doing so without entering upon a hopeless competition with Western Powers in naval armaments. At the present moment China is almost without roads, for the miserable tracks which pass for such are unworthy of the name. It was for want of means of transport into the interior that so many persons died of starvation recently in Shantung. At a time when there was plenty of grain on the coast, no facilities existed for sending it inland at any sort of speed, and while the supplies were slowly coming in vast numbers of people perished. Had there been a few good roads along which carts or waggons could travel at a fair rate—or, still better, had there been a railway through the province—the mortality would not have been nearly so serious. But the men at the helm of affairs in China believe that the country can do without roads; it has done without for centuries; why should they begin to construct them now? But gunboats and big guns are dear to the heart of the Viceroy of Chihli, and he takes a childish delight in multiplying them at any cost. It matters little to him that there is not the wherewithal in the Imperial coffers to pay for them. The Chinese Government can borrow: let it negotiate another loan. China needs a fleet in order to keep pace with the "barbarians": why not borrow money from them to pay for it? Thus, doubtless, argue the mandarins who think with Li.—

WONG APO had the last of his numerous promenades from the Gaol to the Courthouse and back again yesterday morning. The Supreme Court has at last decided on his attempt to escape from his cell, and the decision is that the offence is not one cognisable by English law, as it does not amount to a breach of prison. Thus ends this ludicrous *fiasco*. The proceedings will certainly not have a beneficial effect on the mind of the prisoner himself. It is now many weeks since the offence was committed. Punishments for breach of gaol discipline, to be effective, ought to be prompt, and it is hardly likely that after the lapse of so long a time, the course which reason and common sense ought to have indicated at the outset will now be adopted. The prisoner is remitted back to his sentence on the original conviction for felony, and most probably he will now be allowed to terminate it uninterrupted by any further little incidents of this kind. If his past conduct be any criterion for the future it is not likely that he will prove a docile inhabitant of the gaol, but his little outbursts of violence and manifestations of an original genius ought to have some other result than that of stirring up storms in tea cups and procuring the prisoner himself numerous pirings in the public thoroughfares of the Colony.

The four South Sea Island women picked up by a French brig on a canoe, bottom up, near the Fellow Islands, return again to their native land by the steamship *Bowen*.

A parade and inspection of the Hongkong Government and Volunteer Fire Brigades was held yesterday afternoon and the usual practice gone through. The small engine, having been repaired, was tried with satisfactory result.

The *Whitehall Review* declares that China is anxious to obtain a position as a maritime Power. "At all events, she has been negotiating lately for ironclads, and several of our large shipbuilding firms will shortly be employed in executing her orders."

The batman to the Sergeant-Major of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment, on Monday evening whilst walking across the square in the rear of the married quarters, fell down in a swoon and died ten minutes after, having just arrived at the Hospital. He was buried last night with the usual military honours.

Captain Scott, of the steamer *Argyll*, has been presented with a handsomely worked silk flag, by a deputation representing the Chinese passengers brought up by the *Argyll* from Singapore and Penang on her last trip. A man died during the passage and his companions asked the captain to bring the body on to Hongkong instead of burying it at sea. To this request the captain acceded, and it was to express their gratitude for this and other acts of kindness that the passengers made this present. The flag is inscribed with the names of Captain Scott and some of his officers, and records the fact that they have "complete hearts." This presentation was made on board on Saturday last, amid the firing of a great number of crackers.

A MOOT POINT IN CARD PLAYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Can any whist player in the colony throw light on the following moot point, in regard to counting the game? If A's score is four and B's two; A making the odd trick and B holding the honours, does A score a single or a double? Oddly, and incorrectly, as I think, *The Field* declares it as a single. As I cannot but think that such a decision would be not only of interest, but a matter of surprise to some of your lovers of the game, I venture to ask you for a little space to invite a ventilation of the subject in your columns—asking, at the same time, if any of your readers can give chapter and verse authority either for confirmation or refutation of *The Field's* verdict.—I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
A. CARD.

Swatow, 12th August, 1877.

SUPREME COURT.

August 14th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

REGINA v. WONG APO.—JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Snowdon delivered the following judgment on the points reserved in this case:—On the trial of the prisoner for attempting to escape from gaol, certain points were reserved on his behalf for the consideration of the Full Court, the three first at the suggestion of the learned Attorney-General, the others by me—some, perhaps, needlessly. But I had had no opportunity of seeing the information and depositions before-hand, and of considering the questions likely to arise in a trial for an attempt to escape from gaol—the law of which, as well as of the cognate subject prison breach, is very old, and abounds with niceties, to the full benefit of which the prisoner is of course entitled. With regard to question 4, as to the sufficiency of the evidence of the authority of the gaoler to receive and detain the prisoner under his conviction for burglary, I am quite satisfied. I had felt doubts before what the authority in this Colony is. In cases of escape and prison breach, 4 G. 4 ch. 64 s. 44 makes a certificate given by the clerk of assize, or other clerk of the court in which the offender was convicted, together with proof of identity, sufficient evidence of the nature and fact of the conviction, and of the species and period of the confinement to which such person was sentenced. Here we had more, the record itself. This alone in other cases, Hale in vol. 1 of Pleas of the Crown, is a sufficient warrant to a gaoler to detain a convicted person without any warrant under seal. I cannot find after careful search that there is any other authority. In the warrant or mittimus of a justice an error in one of the three essential points would have excused a prisoner for either escape, or prison breach, Hawkins, vol. 2, ch. 18, p. 185. It might therefore have been important to the prisoner. The other questions reserved really turn upon the meaning of the word "cell." The information charges the prisoner with attempting to escape from his "cell," meaning thereby, as the learned Attorney-General argued, "place of lawful imprisonment," or "prison," to escape from which is an offence against English law. There is a fallacy it seems to me in this proposition arising from the ambiguous use of the words "cell" and "prison." If the word "gaol" be substituted for "prison," the ambiguity will be apparent at once. The words "cell," and "prison" in the sense of "gaol" are not convertible terms; in a more narrow sense they are. A prison, *i.e.* gaol, is defined by Johnson to be "a stronghold where persons are confined, a gaol." That certainly would not be the definition of a "cell," which is one of the component parts of a prison *i.e.* gaol, being the subdivision of a ward. I do not mean to say that these are necessary definitions of prison, *i.e.* gaol, but when the word "cell" is used here, that is its nature and meaning. A sentence generally runs thus: "That you be imprisoned in Victoria Gaol," which does not mean that a prisoner is to be put into the gaol to be at large there, but something more, that he is to be confined there. As the learned Attorney-General pointed out, anything may be a prison for the purposes of a trial for escape or prison breach, the stocks put up in the streets, or a churchyard, or a common room in a constable's house. But the important point to observe is that those stocks and that room must be the whole prison; gaol so to speak, for the time being. It was necessary for the learned Attorney-General to go the length of arguing that if a man were in gaol and were put in the stocks for some offence against discipline and attempted to get out of the stocks, he could be convicted of an attempt to escape out of gaol on an information charging an attempt *to escape from the stocks*. The "cell" in the case before us, and the stocks are identical. It will thus be seen that, supposing the words "cell" and "prison," i.e., gaol, to be co-extensive, it became necessary to see whether Mr. Tomlin had lawfully imprisoned this man in the solitary cell for three days, not consecutively, as directed by the late rules, but in accordance with the old practice, and the interpretation put by his predecessors without any objection on the part of their superiors, on the language of section 11 of Ordinance 4 of 1863, which gives powers of awarding solitary confinement "not exceeding three days," and which being a positive enactment must be held to over-ride the new rules and regulations. I should have thought that the words meant three consecutive days, but really there is nothing to show that they do, and it is an open question about which Mr. Tomlin was justified in taking the view he did. I must therefore hold that the prisoner was legally in the "cell." I have thought it right to say so much, but it seems to me really immaterial, as the prisoner was in lawful custody in the gaol, and the only offence known to the criminal law is attempting to escape from gaol. We now come to the last question, which assumes the legality of the imprisonment in the cell and raises, or is intended to raise, the question whether an attempt to escape from a cell into which the prisoner had been placed as a punishment provided by Ordinance 4 1863 section 11, for a breach of gaol rules or discipline, can be held to be an attempt to escape from a cell in the sense intended in the information, and whether it is an offence at all against the criminal law. I have come to the conclusion, which I formed hastily at the trial, that this is not a criminal offence at all. The only offence known to the law as far as I am aware is an escape or attempt to escape from gaol as a *nomen collectivum*. To escape or attempt to escape from a cell may be evidence of an escape or attempt to escape from gaol, but *per se* it can only be an offence against the regulations of the gaol. I do not for a moment mean to say that on this information the prisoner could not have been convicted of the real offence, had it been averred that he "did attempt to escape from the said gaol," but it is not so laid, and it would be no offence unless such a cell (as a cell attached to a police station) were in point of fact his whole prison or gaol. This is not an averment which being imperfectly stated is cured by verdict. There is a total omission of an essential averment, and so the verdict does not help. For these reasons I think the conviction is bad and must be quashed.

The Chief Justice delivered the following judgment:—I have carefully considered the facts and evidence stated by Mr. Justice Snowden upon the case which was reserved on the trial of this prisoner, Wong Apo. The prisoner having been found guilty by the jury on the information against him, the five questions were reserved for the decision of the Full Court. The learned Attorney-General argued in support of the conviction, but neither the prisoner, who was present, nor counsel for him was heard against the conviction. We had all that could be urged against the prisoner, but nothing in his favour. It was therefore a unilateral argument. It will be convenient to answer the 4th and 5th questions in the first place. On the 4th question I am clearly of opinion that the evidence of the authority under which the Superintendent of the Gaol received and detained the prisoner after his trial upon his conviction and sentence for felony (burglary), was sufficient. That evidence consisted of the records of this Court of the conviction and sentence, the highest possible evidence, and of evidence itself entirely sufficient, namely, the calendar of the sessions for [illegible] 1877, under the seal of the Supreme Court, signed by the Judge and countersigned by the Registrar. This is clearly sanctioned by a remarkable passage in 4 Blackstone, 403 (p. 475 of Kerr's edition) and by Chitty's Common Law, pp. 730-731. In Chitty the practice in England is described in terms with which the practice here for certainly seventeen years, I believe from the foundation of the Colony, is identical. That calendar has ever been and is the only authority under which criminals have been executed in England. It is the only authority to the sheriff or gaoler to detain prisoners sentenced by this court. On the 5th question I am clearly of opinion that the breaking out of the cell, surrounded as it was on all sides by the Victoria Gaol the "prison," by the prisoner, is no offence against the law of England—as prison breach or *quasi* prison breach. To damage the wall may be an offence punishable by English law or Colonial ordinance as a malicious injury to property, but this is not the offence with which the prisoner is charged or is intended to be charged. "Prison" and "cell" are words not of co-extensive meaning. This is clear from 22 Vic. c. 25, sec. 13 of the Imperial Parliament, which treats of a cell as a place to break out of and as being different from, or not co-extensive with, other parts of the prison broken out of. Blackstone, vol. 4, pp. 130-131 thus defines prison breach: It is "to break prison (whether it be the county gaol, the stocks, or other usual place of security.") Now this cell in which this prisoner was confined was not the usual place of security for prisoners, but it was a part of the entire gaol (in this colony equivalent to the county gaol). Now, though there is a figure of rhetoric, which, according to old Dr. Sterling,

A part for whole doth take,

Or whole for part, just for the metre's sake.

There is no authority in logic to make, there is no precedent in law for making, a part (the cell) stand as equivalent to the whole (the prison). My answer to the 4th and 5th questions being in favour of the prisoner, it would follow that the conviction must be quashed. This conclusion renders a consideration of the three first questions unnecessary. As, however, these questions have been commented on, I may as well state that it seems to me that punishment under Rule 129, No. 4 of the Gaol Rules, rendering the convict liable to solitary confinement for not more than three days consecutively, is not a penalty greater than that authorised by sec. XI. of No. 4 of 1863, and is authorised notwithstanding the proviso in section X. The rule seems to me not repugnant to the ordinance, although it may be less severe than authorised by the ordinance. On the 2nd question I am of opinion that on the construction of the ordinance and the gaol rules, the superintendent of the gaol is not authorised to punish the prisoner by imprisonment for three days (not consecutive) in a solitary cell with diet of bread and water. On the third question it seems to me that the prisoner was lawfully confined in the cell from which he attempted to escape; by "confined" I mean restrained, not imprisoned, not put in a prison; the cell was not a prison; the prisoner was not guilty of prison breach, and his act was not indictable. He therefore could not be convicted on this information. The irregularity was an error of judgment in the superintendent, for which he is accountable to the authorities. Such an irregularity may not be justifiable, but under the rules he could, I believe, have obtained from the justices more severe means of coercing the prisoner, a man, whose brutal violence it was necessary to conquer if the discipline of the gaol was to be sustained.

The prisoner was then removed and remitted to his original sentence.

REGINA v. CHUN AFUK.—JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Snowden now delivered the following judgment on the points reserved in this case.—As all the important documents and facts are set out in his Lordship's judgment, which I have had the advantage of seeing, it is not necessary that I should do more than refer to them. I understand the question reserved by his Lordship on the trial of the prisoner to be this: "Whether the Order in Council prohibiting the prisoner from residing or being in the Colony during a space of five years next ensuing from the 25th of April is to be held to begin from the date so fixed for his departure, or from the date of the order itself, the 18th of April. If the order takes effect from the 18th, then the period of banishment will be seven days in excess of the time limited by the Ordinance No. 9 of 1857, Section 7, which says that "His Excellency in Council may by order under his hand prohibit any person not being a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty from residing or being within this Colony during any space of time not exceeding five years." Moreover the order would be in excess of the powers vested in the Governor by this ordinance, and so would be illegal and bad, and the prisoner could not be convicted of the offence for which he was tried, namely, being found within the limits of the Colony before the expiration of the term of his banishment without lawful authority and excuse. The state of the law seems to be as follows:—The Ordinance No. 9 of 1857 Sec. 7 was amended by Ordinances 4 of 1871 Sec. 2 which enacts that Sec. 7 of Ordinance 9 of 1857 is thereby amended by expunging therefrom the words following, that is to say—(I need not quote the words, but it is enough to say that in case of disobedience of the order they provide for the arrest, imprisonment, and deportation of the offender). It goes on to say and in lieu thereof the following words shall be substituted in the said section, "And may by the same or any subsequent order fix the time for the departure of such person from the Colony." This law here confers upon the Governor very arbitrary powers, only to be exercised with great care and discrimination, but at the same time, if so used, no one who has had any experience of this Colony can doubt that they are wholesome and valuable. Situated as this Colony is separated only by a narrow strait from China, it is always liable to become the resort of criminals coming here for the purpose of refuge or plunder. These persons may be dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony to use the words of the preamble of Ordinance No. 4 of 1871), and a power to remove them promptly is essential to its well being. Notwithstanding that, the rule must prevail that these ordinances being highly penal, must be construed most strictly in favour of the persons affected by them. Bearing this in mind, I have studied most carefully the language of these ordinances, and I regret to say that I cannot bring my mind to share the doubts entertained by his Lordship the Chief Justice as to the validity of the Order in Council for disobedience to which the prisoner is put on his trial. I will state the grounds of the conclusion I have come to as shortly as possible. Section 7 of No. 9 of 1857 says: "His Excellency in Council may by order under his hand prohibit any person (not being a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty) from residing and being within the colony during any space of time not exceeding five years. Now any time can only mean present or future time—so an order for a period of banishment to begin at a future date would not *per se* be in excess of the powers conferred by this ordinance, even if it stood alone. It is amended by section 2 of No. 4 of 1871 which enacts certain words and says in lieu thereof the following words shall be substituted in the said section "and may by the same or any subsequent order under his hand fix the time for the departure of such person from the colony." It seems to me clear that these words become part and parcel of section 7 of No. 9 of 1857, just as much as if they occurred in print in that ordinance. They are "substituted," which means "put in the place of the words expunged." The powers of the Governor, therefore, are to make an order of banishment, and in it if he thinks fit to fix the time of departure, or merely to make the order generally and by a subsequent order fix the time. In the case before the court the time is fixed (and if I am right it may be any future time) in the same order which prohibits residence in the Colony. I cannot see anything irregular or beyond the powers of the Governor in this order. The date of the general order (if I may so term it) may be in another document. In the subsequent order, as an ordinary practice I suppose, the day on which the Governor puts his hand to the paper would appear too, but it would be immaterial so far as the validity of the order fixing the time of banishment is concerned, and might be omitted altogether. A warrant of commitment omitting the date on which it was granted has been held to be good on the ground that it is a matter of evidence at what date the prisoner was received into custody, and the period of imprisonment must be calculated from that time—*in re* Bowler, 129 E. 612, cited in Justice Burns, vol. 1, p. 1,157. Moreover the language of section 3 of No. 4 of 1871 shows that either one or two orders were contemplated. It says if the banished person "shall be found in the Colony after the date of such order or after the time fixed for his departure." These words I understand to mean either a general order of banishment in which the time of departure is fixed, or an order in which the time is fixed, in which case this would be the date from which the five years would run. One reason for giving this power is to be found in section 4 of the same ordinance, which provides a new order of banishment to take effect at the expiration of any term of imprisonment to which a person found at large in disobedience to any order of banishment may be sentenced. Another reason may be that, where the order is an original one under section 7 of Ordinance 9, of 1857, and not a new one, unnecessary hardness and severity are avoided by fixing a future date. Under a general order the banished man would be only allowed the necessary time to leave the Colony from the date with the least delay. For these reasons I am of opinion that the point reserved at the trial must be decided for the Crown. His Lordship raised another point at the hearing of this argument which I think scarcely comes within the range of the present appeal. As I understand the question it is this:—Is the order bad for not setting out that the person banished is not a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty? I do not think that the absence of the negative affects the validity of the order which recites that the prohibition is made under the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1857, and that ordinance by express enactment provides that this law shall not apply to natural born or naturalized subjects. The absence of this negative averment would not even affect the validity of the information on a trial for such an offence, because the ordinance makes the act of being in the Colony within the five years a general offence, and in the same clause makes an exception for a particular class. This therefore would be matter of excuse or defence only. Had this question arisen with regard to the validity of the information the Court could have entertained it.—Queen v. Webb, 18 L.J.M.C., p. 36—but the same rule would apply. The form of the order might be altered with much advantage, as it is defective; but I do not think that the omission to mention Ordinance 4 of 1871 can make it inoperative as was suggested during the argument. Because according to the view I take, the words principally operative in section 2 are incorporated in Ordinance 9 of 1857, which alone is recited. This point was not, however, raised at the trial. An Order in Council differs in many important points from a conviction, and from an order of magistrates. It generally only recites the Act or Acts of Parliament under which it is issued, and the powers thereby conferred are expressed in the shape of an order. If it does not exceed those powers it is good, and that is all the court has to look to, and I do not think it would be held to be invalid because it omitted to recite any one Act or Ordinance under which it issued if it is within the powers conferred. I am, for these reasons, of opinion that the conviction should be confirmed.

The Chief Justice delivered the following judgment:—This prisoner was tried at the Criminal Sessions for July, 1877, on an information which charged him that having been by an Order of the Governor in Council dated the 18th April, 1877, made under the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1857, prohibited from residing within this colony for five years from the 25th April, 1877, he, on the 12th July, 1877, was unlawfully at large within this colony. On his trial the prisoner pleaded not guilty. The court on his behalf objected that the order of the 18th of April by prohibiting such residence for five years to commence a day later than the day of the date of the prohibition, *i.e.*, seven days later, might be informal, in other words that as to the order bearing date 18th April, 1877, the extreme limit of the Governor's power by that order was to prohibit residence until the 18th April, 1882, whereas the words of the order extended the prohibition until the 25th April, 1882. This was the sole question then raised. The evidence on the trial was the production of the order of the 18th April, 1877, that the prisoner was found in the colony on the 12th July, and that the prisoner was the person named in the order of the 18th April, 1877. He was found guilty, but the point raised was reserved for argument. The Attorney-General was heard for the Crown on the 26th of July. No one appeared for the prisoner. The learned Attorney-General did not deny that if the order was bad it was bad *in toto*; but he submitted that although the order only professed to take effect under the ordinance No. 9 of 1857, which enacts that "His Excellency in Council may by order under his hand prohibit any person not being a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty from residing or being within this Colony during any space of time not exceeding 5 years," with an addition of power to deport in case of non-obedience, &c. Yet that section 2 of No. 4 of 1871, to which he then for the first time referred, expunged that added power of deportation and directed the insertion in lieu thereof of the following words—"And may by the same or any subsequent order under his hand fix the time for the departure of such person from the colony." The learned Attorney-General submitted that the two clauses must be read together, and submitted—quoting Sir B. Maxwell on Statutes, page 2—that the most important rule of construction is that it is to be assumed that the words and phrases are used in their popular meaning, and that the phrases and sentences are to be construed according to the rules of grammar. This is unquestionably a rule of construction. He argued that, reading the provisions in the two ordinances together, the Governor had the power to make an order prohibiting residence, such residence to commence at a date later than the date of the order. He admitted that the commencement of that date might be seven years afterwards if the Governor so pleased; he admitted that that might be an absurd power to give to a Governor, but he said so it was. He contended that the order was not a conviction, and that it was not subject to the rules affecting convictions. He contended that the Court being bound to construe the order according to the rule he had quoted from Maxwell the meaning he attached was the proper and grammatical meaning. Confining myself at present to the objection raised, it seems to me that when an order quotes a precise provision as its authority, the validity of the order must solely on the authority which that particular quoted provision gives; that to vary sec. 7 in that ordinance and that to import into it the words of sec. 2 of 4 of 1871, it was necessary to have added in the order of the Governor a reference to that subsequent ordinance of 1871 or a reference to "all other powers" as well as to the ordinance of 1857. The faultiness in this order consists in this, that in addition to a reference to this ordinance words to the effect "and in pursuance of all other powers in me vested" were not inserted according to what I believe has been the general practice in all orders everywhere. Taken by itself the clause in the ordinance of 1857 is imperfect, and like a number of other statutes, lengthy though they be, it requires for the expression of its full meaning the addition of some not expressed words. "During any space of time not exceeding five years" gives the duration of the term and the termination of that term, but the sentence in the ordinance is imperfect, and it must be supplemented by stating when the term is to commence. In the absence of express words the necessary addition by implication seems to be "from the date of the order." Again, assuming that the clause "and may fix the time for the departure of such person from the Colony" to be added from the Ordinance of 1871. These words are not equivalent to "may fix the time when the said prohibition shall commence" which words are necessary to fix the date from which the prohibition of the extreme limit of five years is to run. I drew the learned Attorney-General's attention to a clause in Maxwell on Statutes, page 270, laying down a proposition universally admitted that the legislature in granting away in effect the ordinary rights of the subject must be understood as granting no more than what passes by necessary and unavoidable construction. The learned Attorney-General said this rule of construction did not apply to an ordinance authorising such an order as this. It seems to me that this rule especially applies. This ordinance of 1857 confers the most extraordinary powers "granting away the ordinary rights of the subject" I ever saw conferred by any enactment anywhere. It was passed in a season of fearful panic, immediately after the taking of Canton, when an attempt at general poisoning was in part successful and the Chinese were suspected of conspiracy to sack Hongkong. It was a time of war. Still the power was excessive even then. Unauthorised the Governor without any cause whatever to prohibit any person not being a natural born or naturalized British subject from residing within the Colony for a period not exceeding five years. So that according to the construction put on that ordinance His Excellency could at any time by the Attorney-General without cause even now expel every American and German and indeed every other alien from the Colony. The maxim which I quoted from Sir Benson Maxwell is with more point expressed in the 3rd of the rules to be observed in the construction of Statutes by Mr. Justice Blackstone (1, Blackstone Com., p. 88, Kerr's Ed. 71) "Penal statutes must be construed strictly." He illustrates this rule by examples in which the courts have absurdly limited the meaning of the words of penal statutes. I can find no case in which the courts have said as learned Attorney-General has said, it may be absurd, but such is the meaning in sustaining a penal statute. The rule seems to me to be that the courts are astute to restrain the operation of a penal statute, never to give effect to one. On the whole, giving effect to both clauses, to that in the Ordinance of 1857 and to the clause from the Ordinance of 1871 amalgamated in it, I read them thus—under clause one the term of prohibition of residence is not to exceed five years from the date of the order, and under clause two the Governor may fix any future day for the actual departure from the Colony of the man prohibited to reside, but that in so doing he was to take care that the total limit of prohibition to reside does not exceed five years from the date of the order. Thus full effect is given to both clauses; no other construction does this. The more minute examination of this order in the course of this argument has raised another question, viz., whether this order was not in the nature of a conviction, and whether it was not bad for not setting out the charge in this case that the man was an alien, and for not setting out as the ground for the order the adjudication by some competent tribunal, or at least by His Excellency himself, that the person prohibited to reside within the colony was an alien. The Attorney-General contended that this order was not a conviction. In that contention he is right. It was an order partaking of the character of a conviction precisely as in the case of the King v. the Justice of Cheshire, 5. B. and A. 539. It is therefore incapable of amendment. Being an order, the evidence on which the order is made need not be set out; though it was said in that case that this must be done in a conviction, but according to Justice Burn's Orders of Justices 1.109, it is necessary in every order that the adjudication on which the order is made must be stated, *i.e.*, in this case that the expelled man is not a natural born or naturalized subject, and it follows as a condition to the validity of this order that it must state that that fact has been found at least quasi judicially by the Governor. The authority to prohibit residence arises only on statements in the order. Now, for anything apparent in this order or in these proceedings anywhere, Chun Afuk was a natural born or a naturalized subject, and therefore not subject to the authority exercised. On this question of the defect the non-statement as an adjudication that the man prohibited to reside is an alien the court can judicially come to no decision. It was not reserved at the trial and has not been properly argued; it would, however, have been a point in favour of the prisoner's discharge for the decision of His Excellency in Council if the decision of the court on the point reserved were not in his favour. In this argument the absolute power of the Governor to prohibit any and every foreigner from residing in this Colony has been assumed to be absolutely vested in him. The only question is one merely of form whether this particular document complies with the provisions which the legislature has imposed. I have referred to other forms of prohibition to reside within the colony. In some cases the construction which appears to me to be the proper one appears to have been adopted, in others not, as the general rule or the specialities of the special case happened to be prominent. The Governor is in no case responsible for the form, for which he relies on the officer submitting it to him, and that officer not being a lawyer it is too much to expect legal accuracy in doubtful cases from him, and so inaccurate forms are perpetuated. The old maxim applies, "A blot is not a blot until it is hit."

His Lordship referred to the Supreme Court Reconstruction Ordinance, and said he must exercise the power there given him and give a casting vote against Mr. Justice Snowden's decision. It was a most painful thing. He protested against it when the Ordinance was passed, and he could not but feel that everywhere there ought to be one judge only or else at least three. However, he was obliged to act under that Ordinance, very much against his own feelings. The conviction must therefore be quashed.

Some conversation then took place as to what was to be done with the prisoner, who was not present.

The Chief Justice said he was just as liable to be sent away now as ever he was, and if the Attorney-General wished to consult the Government in reference to the matter, the Sessions could be adjourned until Friday, and the Government could say whether they would have another order drawn according to the legal decision of the court.

The Attorney-General said the difficulty was, the conviction being quashed, whether the man was not entitled to his discharge.

The Chief Justice said he was not present to be discharged.

Mr. Justice Snowden thought he could be detained a reasonable time for certain purposes, as for instance, if another charge were to be brought against him.

The Chief Justice said the prisoner was not entitled to his discharge until the end of the Sessions. As the matter stood, the prisoner, a man who had been sent away, would be at large in the Colony and might be so at large, unless there was another order. It was for the Attorney-General to say what should now be done.

The Attorney-General said that of course he could only represent the matter. He could do nothing personally.

The Chief Justice said the prisoner ought to have been present. He could not be discharged now.

The Attorney-General said it was not the fault of the Crown that the man was not present, as it had been suggested by the Crown Solicitor that he should be. He (the learned Attorney) must refer to a higher authority, and if his Lordship would adjourn the Sessions as he proposed to a day when the man could be brought down in custody he thought that would be the best course.

The Chief Justice said that was a monstrous power—that a man should be sent away without having an opportunity of saying anything in his defence—sent away, in fact, in his absence. The absurdity to which this penal statute might be carried was ludicrous.

The Attorney-General said he did not stand there to defend the Legislature.

Mr. Justice Snowden said he thought the Ordinance went to the extent he stated.

The Chief Justice said in that case every natural-born subject might be expelled because he had no opportunity of showing that he was such.

The Sessions were adjourned until Friday at three o'clock.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[VIA SOUTHERN ROUTE]

LONDON, 13th August.

ENGLAND'S EASTERN POLICY.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question, said that England's Eastern policy is one of strict neutrality, subject to what contingencies may arise.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The Russians have evacuated, and the Turks have occupied, the Balkan passes of Hain Boghaz and Quardloh.

The Russian head-quarters have been transferred to Bulgareni.

Suleiman Pasha has received reinforcements, and is endeavouring to co-operate with the Commander-in-chief of the Turkish Army.

WAR FEELING IN GREECE.

Demonstrations in favour of war are being made at Athens.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS AT ISCHEL.

The interview between the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Ischel is considered to have testified that these two countries are at one accord on the present question.

POLICE COURT

August 14th.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Lo Atim, a barber, was charged with others not in custody with the unlawful possession of a box of clothing and a bundle.

Police Constable Lo Alun said at about 1.30 p.m. on the 13th instant he was in the West Point Police Station, near the window which overlooks the Pokfulum Road. Hearing a noise as of persons passing hurriedly along the road, he went out and saw at some distance up the hill, ten men around a black box. He proceeded towards them, upon which the men ran away, leaving the box on the hill side. The prisoner was one of the men, and he had a bundle of clothing under his arm, the same produced. The clothing had marks, "Woo-Kee" and "See-Woo." The box, which had been broken open, was empty. There were two letters addressed to foreigners in the Chinese Customs service.

The case was remanded until the 20th inst.

DRUNKENNESS.

Edward Harris Moggridge, who said he was a surgeon, was charged by P.C. 601 with drunkenness.

The constable said at noon on the 13th instant the defendant was drunk in the Queen's Road near the British Hotel. He led him to the station assisted by another constable.

The defendant said he was sorry; he drank only a little, but took a greater effect upon him than he expected. He was fined 50 cents.

Edward Siernay, a seaman on board the U.S. corvette *Kearsarge*, was charged with drunkenness. The defendant said he wanted to get on board his ship, and he hoped he would be allowed to depart else he would be punished on board.—He was discharged.

Frank Bell, a seaman on the British ship *Woodhall*, was charged with drunkenness and refusal to pay chair hire. Fined 50 cents, and ordered to pay 25 cents chair hire.

THE RUNNER NUISANCE.

Tse Ahut, describing himself as a cinnamon dealer, was charged by Police Constable Somerville with boarding the steamship *Cassandra* on her arrival before anchoring yesterday, touting for passengers to board at his house.

He was fined in the sum of $5.

STEALING PAPAYAS.

Mak Ahap, a coolie, charged on remand by Police Constable 299 with the unlawful possession of 34 papayas in a basket at the Mosque, was again brought up.

Mr. R. F. Gutierres said he had a garden near the Mosque, but there was no house in it. There were walls around the garden and a gateway. He had about twenty papaya trees in the garden, on which there was fruit. On Friday evening last he saw that the fruit was all right. On Saturday he found the lock of the gate broken, but nothing taken. On Monday evening he found that the fruit had been taken from three of the trees.

The prisoner, who was identified as having been twice convicted before, was fined $10, in default, two months' hard labour.

STEALING A JACKET.

Ip Ahang, a hawker, was charged by Loung Foo King, a married woman, servant to a family, with stealing her jacket. She said she went with her mistress to the Ko-sing Theatre and being hot took off her outer jacket and laid it beside her. Soon after she missed it, and she went to the entrance to tell the chair coolie to go for another when he saw the prisoner in custody and a foreigner holding his jacket.

Corroborative evidence was given.

The prisoner, who was identified as having been in gaol before on two occasions, was this time sentenced to four months' hard labour and to be exposed in the stocks for three hours outside the Ko-shing Theatre.

A PICKPOCKET.

Chun Awan, a coolie, was charged on remand with picking the pocket of Clarence James Fogg, second officer of the American bark *Escort*, on the evening of the 12th instant.

The theft was proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY TO A GIRL.

The remanded case, in which Leung Alai was charged with causing the death of her servant, Tsang Amui, was resumed.

Mr. Ng Ashcy applied for the prisoner's discharge on the ground that she was acquitted by the coroner's jury.

Mr. May said the Magistrate's Court and a coroner's inquiry were two different things. A charge was made by the police, and he was in duty bound to like the whole evidence. If the police withdrew the charge, he had nothing to say in the matter. There was, however, evidence that deceased was beaten by the prisoner. This was a charge of itself.

The case then proceeded. The evidence was a repitition of that given at the coroner's inquiry. The case was adjourned till Thursday.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

13th August.

The squeezes imposed on the boat people at the Wai Chow lekin station, have led to a block in the public business. The Taotai of the prefecture and his official dispatches delayed for three weeks. These dispatches, it would appear, are sent by water, but owing to the exorbitant imposts levied upon them all the boats and junks stopped sailing for Canton, and no means of conveyance could be found. The Taotai's intervention in the matter has proved successful at last, however, and the boat people have now resumed work. It would appear that the system of official squeezing sometimes has unlooked for effects, and little incidents of this kind may have some slight effect in demonstrating to the Celestial mind that the policy is not one of unmitigated advantage.

The 20th inst. is the Empress Dowager's birthday, and court dress will be worn by officials from the 17th to the 23rd. The usual ceremony for paying respect to the Emperor will take place on the latter date in the Man Sui (or Thousand Years') Temple.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Canton Missionary conference held in Canton on the 8th inst.:—Whereas in his infinite wisdom it has pleased God to remove our dear friend and co-laborer, Rev. Charles F. Preston, from his work in Canton to his rest and reward above, Resolved:—(1) That we, the Missionary conference of Canton, express our deep sorrow and regret for the loss which his death has brought to us each one personally, and as a conference, and to the work of missions in China. (2) That we express our high appreciation of his many noble and pleasing traits of character, as shown in

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register.)
August 14th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.831
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.774
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.740
Thermometer—9 A.M.	91
Thermometer—1 P.M.	91½
Thermometer—4 P.M.	89
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	84½
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	84½
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	84
Thermometer—Maximum	91½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	81

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.
August 14th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.87	29.84	29.82	29.77	29.69	29.67	29.69	29.73
Thermometer attached	88.0	87.0	—	—	75.0	73.0	79.9	74.5
Direction of Wind	wsw	wsw	NE	ENE	N	N	W.	NE
Force	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	1
Dry Thermometer	88.0	87.0	80.0	80.0	75.0	73.0	80.6	69.8
Wet Thermometer	82.0	80.0	85.0	78.0	72.0	72.0	71.2	68.7
Weather	o.c.	b.c.	o.c.	o.c.	b.s.	b.c.	b.c.	b.c.
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [tf1780

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [tf1921

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [tf1028

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000; EQUAL TO $555,555.55.

DIRECTORS.

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CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
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WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tyo Lee Hong.
PUN PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 48, Bonham Strand,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [852

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

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RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.
137, Leadenhall Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL .... £1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND ...... £340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.
20, Old Broad Street, London.
1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.
Hongkong 16th February, 1877. [288

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.—In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1873. [tf65

FOR SALE.

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SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE.

On and after MONDAY, the 13th of August inst., we shall offer the remaining portion of our SUMMER STOCK at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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A Nice Assortment of NEW FANCY DRESS SILKS, at 75 Cents a Yard.

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Several Thousand Yards as REMNANTS at Half Price.

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Intending Purchasers are respectfully informed that the SALE will CLOSE September 1st, 1877.

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VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD, AND STANLEY STREET
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

1878.

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Messrs. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

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Also,

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Hongkong, 19th July, 1877. [1m1120

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [tf419

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IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
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For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in extenso. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

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To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

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Hongkong, 13th December, 1876. [1984

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.

THE Steamship "ALBAY,"
Captain F. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 15th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1877. [1261

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship "TAIWAN,"
Captain M. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1877. [1262

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship "BURMESE,"
Captain Luck, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1877. [1252

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship "JAPAN,"
Captain H. de Smidt, will leave this for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1877. [1235

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "ARGYLL,"
Captain Scott, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1877. [1236

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "MALACCA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship "Lombardy" with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1877. [1253

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "LOMBARDY"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1877. [1254

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Steamship "LEYTE"
will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1877. [1238

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Steamship "MACTAN"
will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1877. [1239

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.

THE Company's Steamship "NESTOR"
will be despatched on or about the 16th instant.
For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1877. [1240

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "STENTOR"
will be despatched on or about the 16th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1877. [1223

FOR PORTLAND.

THE A1 American Ship "PILGRIM"
will load here for the above Port and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1877. [1211

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship "A. S. DAVIS,"
J. W. Ford, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1877. [1m1201

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 German Ship "JOHANNE,"
Bunje, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1877. [1192

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark "GEO. CROSHAW,"
Geo. Irving, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1877. [1176

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A1 British Bark "LORD MACAULAY,"
Captain Monkmand, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1877. [1129

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark "ROBERT HENDERSON,"
Gunn, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1877. [900

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY
(To follow the Barque "Caldew.")

THE A1 British Barque "WINLOW,"
Captain Barker, will load here and have a quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1877. [1255

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A1 British Barque "CALDEW,"
Captain W. Peterson, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1877. [1169

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Barque "BON ACCORD,"
W. Scott, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1877. [tf1204

FOR LONDON.

THE 100 A1 German Ship "POLYNESIA,"
Schwaner, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1877. [1087

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Barkentine "WILLIAM COBB,"
having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1877. [1m1198

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Bark "VICTORIA,"
W. D. Trimble, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1877. [1143

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship "MATCHLESS,"
J. C. Dawes, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1877. [1016

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "DJEMNAH," Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 17th August, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 21st August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1877.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "HINDOSTAN," Captain ROSKELL, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CHINA" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 30th August, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 29th of August. Parcel Packets will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1877.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per Albay, to-day, the 15th instant, at 11.30 A.M. Also carrying a Mail for Pakhoi.

For Amoy, Taiwan, and Tamsui.—Per Taiwan, to-day, the 15th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Yokohama and Hiogo.—Per Burmese, to-day, the 15th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—To-day, the 15th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Straits Settlements and Calcutta.—Per Argyll and Japan, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "DJEMNAH" will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of CLOSING the Mails, &c.:—

FRIDAY, 17th instant,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
SATURDAY, 18th instant,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet "HINDOSTAN" will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

FRIDAY, 24th instant,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
SATURDAY, 25th instant,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage, until
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom viâ Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, until
11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States' Mail Packet "CHINA" will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, instead of as previously notified with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be CLOSED as follows:—
2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes.
2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan, the United States, or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage, until
2.50 P.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

The following rates of Postage must be prepaid in Hongkong Stamps. Prepayment is compulsory in the cases marked *:—

	LETTERS. Cents.	NEWS-PAPERS. Cents.	BOOKS & PATTERNS, 2 oz. Cents.
United States, Canada*, Vancouver and Pr. Edward's Is.*, New Brunswick*, Nova Scotia*, Bermuda, Brazil, Cuba, Curaçoa, French, Spanish, and Dutch West Indies, Guiana, Jamaica, Surinam, Trinidad (Registration 8 Cents)	12	2	4
Aspinwall, Panama *	18	4	6
Bahamas, Danish West Indies, Hayti *	14	4	6
Hawaiian Kingdom *	16	4	8
Mexico *	20	4	6
Newfoundland (Registration 12 Cents) *	16	4	6
Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador (Registration 12 Cents) *	30	6	14
West Indies (except as named above), Costa Rica, Honduras, New Granada, Nicaragua, Turk's Island, Venezuela (Registration 12 Cents) *	26	6	14

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be confiscated.

There will be communication with Australia, viâ Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

LEAVE HONGKONG BY FRENCH PACKET		
July 7th.	September 15th.	November 29th.
LEAVE BATAVIA.		
July 20th.	October 1st.	December 13th.
DUE AT PORT DARWIN.		
July 31st.	October 12th.	December 24th.
DUE AT SYDNEY.		
August 19th.	October 31st.	January 12th.
DUE AT MELBOURNE.		
August 25th.	November 6th.	January 18th.
DUE AT ADELAIDE.		
August 31st.	November 12th.	January 24th.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

The attention of owners, agents, and charterers of steamers is drawn to the provisions of The Post Office Ordinance, 1876, which comes into force on the 23rd instant.

Under the old Ordinance no notice was required of the departure of a vessel if not advertised, nor of departures for Canton or Macao. Notice is now required of any departure, though with regard to sailing ships, the old rule will practically remain in force, that notice need not be sent unless asked for.

Section XXV. requires that the first notice be sent to the Post Office.

In the case of steamers plying regularly or on fixed days, notice of any change in the day or hour will be sufficient.

Stamped correspondence may still be sent on board any vessel after the Mail is closed at the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General takes this opportunity of calling the attention of firms to the fact that any such words as Despatches will close at 11 A.M., added to the advertisement of a vessel are illegal. Consignees' letters are exempted by law from passing through the Post Office, but no person is allowed to make collection of such letters for transmission under a penalty of £100 per week during which the practice continued.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1.—No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2.—This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3.—The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
BOOKS AND PAPERS.—To British Offices 5lb.
PATTERNS.—5lb., if without intrinsic value.
BOOKS AND PAPERS.—To the Continent, &c., 2lb.
PATTERNS.—8 oz.

4.—The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all:—Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.

The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents are discovered.

PATTERNS.

Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

EXTRACTS.

B. & S.

A LEGEND.

The God of Wine some years ago
Came down to earth for change of air,
For life celestial was so-so,
Enough to drive one to despair;
Gods sober six nights out of seven
Made Bacchus ill at ease in heaven.

So, with Silenus in his train,
He came *incog.* into the City,
To see the sights and have a drain
Of London "Cooper"—more's the pity,
With grape-juice in the Docks so near,
A god should condescend to beer!

Being a stranger in these parts,
We must forgive him, I presume;
Meanwhile behold him winning hearts
In Cannon Street refreshment-room,
Where barmaids smiled upon him sweetly
To see him swigging "swipes" so neatly.

Silenus at his elbow stood,
In form resembling aged broker,
Black suit, top hat, all *à la mode*,
And quite a venerable choker.
He slowly sipped a glass of sherry,
And made wry faces o'er it—very!

Enter to them two City "swells,"
"Aw-aw-ing" much and "demming" more
Who thus addressed the counter belles,
"Split B. and S.—aw—as before."
Then through an eyeglass either glared
At Bacchus, who as rudely stared.

But not at them, but at the maid,
For what a mixture she was making!
Popped cork!—whizz!—fizz!—he felt afraid.
And poor Silenus sore was quaking,
So much that, reckless in his funk,
That dreadful sherry all was drunk:

Which burnt his throat, and then a fit
Of coughing took his breath away
Some minutes. On recovery, "Split
B. S.," he heard young Bacchus say,
"For me, my dear, and this old fellow
Who can do nothing else but bellow."

"Split B. and S., sir, I suppose,
Is what you mean," pert Hebe cried.
Bacchus put finger to his nose,
Looked knowing, and at length replied,
"How dull I am! Of course, but—yes—
Pray tell me what is B. and S."

The damsel frowned, and answered stern,
"Young man, fresh from the rural lanes,
You'd better back to school return
And study there with greater pains,
For not to know of B. and S.
Is grossest ignorance, I guess."

"Fair damsel," said the humbled god,
"You certainly but speak the truth;
But where of late was my abode
Life was exceeding slow, in sooth;
And therefore did I come to London,
Because with *ennui* I was undone.

"So pardon, pray, my want of knowledge,
And tell me what I long to know.
I really wish I'd gone to college,
Then doubtless I'd not bore you so,
But really I am quite at sea
As to what B. and S. can be."

"Bwandy and Sodaw—aw—my fwend,"
Here interposed one City "swell."
God Bacchus very low did bend,
But was no wiser, truth to tell,
For up in heaven wine alone,
Or nectar pure and simple, 's known.

"Bwandy and Sodaw—twy a dwop;
A dwink, sir, worthy of the gods.
Begin it, and you'll never stwop,
'Tis so delicious. What's the odds?
No fear of gwetting dwunk on this,
So just another split one, miss."

He held the sparkling glass on high,
Sipped, passed to Bacchus, murmuring "Oh!"
Who took it, tasted, heaved a sigh,
Nor till the whole was drained let go;
Then turned ecstatic to Silenus,
"Old boy, we'll have a score between us!

"Ye gods who yawn at home in heaven,
Ye know not of the joys of earth;
No boon like this which man has given
Have ye to foster wit and mirth.
Henceforth with men I will abide,
And, B. and S., be thou my guide.

"Yes, happy thought! those letters twain
Mine and my follower's names begin—
Bacchus, Silenus. Not in vain
Has Bacchus lived this boon to win;
Now wine, his own invention, he
Abjures for man's sweet S. and B.

"And whosoever dares to drink
The cursed offspring of the vine
Henceforth like owlet let him blink,
He's no true follower of mine.
This liquor foam for us for ever,
And B. and S. be parted never."

L'ENVOI.

Hence has it been remarked of late
That wine is getting out of date,
And now one liquor day and night
Our topers swig, the gods' delight.
—*Whitehall Review.*

SINGULAR LETTER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The amusements of Cuzco—which in this respect is not singular—consist of "religious processions and cock-fighting; the former occurring almost daily, the latter only on Sundays." In bull-baiting, which is universally popular, not only are the animal's horns loaded with fireworks, but as an occasional novelty a condor is fastened on his back, who soon becomes excited and lacerates the flesh with his terrible beak. Two of these birds were given to Mr. Squier, who sent them down to the coast in charge of his muleteer. But they never appeared, as is explained in the following characteristic letter from their conductor:—"Sir and Gentleman, Viracocha! (this name of a celebrated Inca is applied as a term of respect to Indians),—I am ill. I supplicate your mercy. I am a poor man, as you know, and my family has had the small-pox. Manuela (his daughter) died; it is now a long time ago. There is little alfalfa to be had in my village. So I ask your forgiveness. I could not do otherwise. It happened so. It was in the Pampa of Tungasaca. One of the *pollos* (chickens), he of the bull, tore off the ears of the mule Chepa, which carried him. You remember the mule Chepa, because of its tail, which was short. It made strings of my poncho, and grievously hurt me. I still crave for mercy, but it got away. You know that maize is very high, and, as I said before, poor Manuela died of the small-pox. They are taking men for the army. I don't know what may happen to me. There is measles in my village, and the roads are bad; but when the *pollo* of the *toro* got away, the other got away also. I know they will say in Santa Rosa that I cut the straps, and so it may appear. But, Sir, Gentleman, and Viracocha, you will not believe them; for there is little alfalfa and no maize to be mentioned in my village; and it is now two years since Manuela died, to say nothing of the measles, from which may the Virgin protect your worship! Hence I ask your mercy." We feel quite sure that this inimitable letter, worthy a place beside the best productions of Ireland, must have consoled our author for his loss.

"THE SPORTING PARSON."

I see *Baily* promises the portrait and biography of "Jack Russell," well known in the West as "the sporting parson." There are very few of the sort left nowadays, for hunting parsons seem to have disappeared with sporting statesmen and hunting bishops. "Jack Russell" is a splendid subject for a biographical notice properly prepared. A characteristic story told of him is hardly likely to find its way into the notice. When the late Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Phillpotts, was holding a visitation in North Devon, he asked "Jack Russell" if he could have a talk with him, and the answer was "Certainly, my lord." Thereupon the Bishop referred to his friend's celebrity as a sportsman, and went on, "Of course, hunting is in itself very innocent. But you are a master of hounds, and no doubt when you are put out you may be tempted to use strong language. That would not be becoming a man in your position, and your ministrations would not carry the same weight as they ought to do." "If that is all, my lord, you need not trouble yourself," replied "Jack," "for my parishioners ride such bad cattle that I am always a couple of fields ahead of them, and they never hear what I say."—*Mayfair.*

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

A tropical night on the Pacific! The sky is studded with stars, which are mirrored in the vast deep beneath. There is just enough air to keep the *Dolphin* moving at a quiet rate, and the passengers are gathered on deck to enjoy the matchless evening.

A short distance away stand two lovers—Edmund Prescott and Florence Harris—looking out upon the ocean, and meditating and conversing upon the scene.

"How different this sky from our northern firmament!" remarked the latter, after a pause. "I can hardly recognize my favorite constellation. The Southern Cross is beautiful, but then I miss the others. Ursa Major has entirely disappeared, and as for the Minor Bear, scarce a star of him is visible."

At this observation, which was intended for no particular ears, Adolphus Fitzgibbon aroused himself.

"Aw—what's that, Miss Harris? Aw—have you seen bears at sea?"

"Yes, and monkeys, too," was the quick but good natured reply.

All of us laughed, while Fitzgibbon looked very silly, then grinned hugely, then seemed to meditate some scathing witticism, then concluded he would not, and stretched out upon his side with his back toward the lovers, and pretending to, or really did, fall asleep within the next fifteen minutes.

I was reclining on the deck, about a dozen yards from where the lovers stood—not with any intention of listening to their words, but simply because I had taken my position first, and I was too languid to change it. I had been an invalid for years, and was now recovering from a severe spell of sickness.

I was lazily drawing at my Havana, puffing the smoke from my mouth without removing the cigar, and gazing upward at the brilliant stars as they slowly sailed overhead. I was in that delicious dreamy state, half asleep, and half awake, hearing only the murmur of the voices around me as one hears the faint sound of a distant waterfall.

I presume I had lain thus for nearly an hour, and my cigar had burned almost to my mouth, while the long column of ashes was still unbroken, when something fell on my ear like the sound of a bell. It was not until I had heard it several times, that it seemed really to affect my senses.

All at once I gave a start, the ashes dropped upon my bosom, and I arose to a sitting position, and gazed about me.

"Hark!" said I; "didn't you hear that bell?"

"Just what I've been trying to make Edmund believe," laughed Florence Harris; "he persisted in not believing it."

"Listen!" said I, raising my hand.

And immediately there fell a death-like stillness.

And while thus intently listening, there came across the sea, faint, but distinct, the soft, distinct sound of a bell. We scarcely breathed for a second, and the strange, solemn sound was repeated at regular intervals, as if swung by the hand of some exhausted sufferer, or tolled by the swell of the ocean.

The captain, by this time, had approached and stood in the attitude of attention.

"We must be near the land?" I ventured to remark, rather in the form of an inquiry than in that of an assertion.

"No, sir," responded the Captain; "the nearest island is a good eight hundred miles from here, and this doesn't come from there, I should think."

"What can it be?" asked several in the same breath.

"The sound comes from that direction," said Florence Harris, pointing toward the equator.

"Perhaps it is on board a ship?" I again ventured.

"Don't think it is," replied the Captain, with a shake of the head.

"What can it be?" asked Florence.

To this no one ventured to reply for several moments. In the meantime the tolling of the bell continued, and had become quite distinct, and Adolphus Fitzgibbon gave a yawn, a groan, a kick, and awoke.

"Aw, I was about to suggest—aw—that the tea bell should ring!" he stammered, confusedly rising to his feet, and pitching back and forth. Then seeing all of us in the attitude of attention, he asked, "What the deuce is the matter?"

"It's the bell of doom?" exclaimed Backstay Bob, a tall, scarred sailor, from his position at the wheel.

"Pshaw! you're too childish," replied the Captain. "Whatever it is, we are rapidly approaching it, for notice how much louder it seems."

Such was the case. The bell was now heard distinctly to the south, and was approaching nearer and nearer every moment. Shortly after the Captain took his night glass, and gazed long and intently in that direction. When he lowered it, he said, "I can just discover a dark body rising and falling on the waves, but nothing more. Backstay Bob, you have got the best eyesight of anyone on board, see what you can make of it."

Bob resigned his place at the wheel to one of the men, and came forward and took the glass. He held it to his eye for several minutes without speaking, and to all appearance without even breathing, while we awaited his word with the deepest interest. Finally, he gave a great sigh, and lowered it.

"Blow me if it ain't Davy Jones afloat."

"How does it look?" several of us inquired in the same breath.

"I'll be hanged if I can tell. There's no bowsprit and—"

Here he levelled his glass again, and shortly after continued his observations.

"There's no sail, no nothin'."

"There must be something."

"Aw—certainly—aw—something, certainly—aw, if your vision is able to discern it," ventured the gentle Adolphus Fitzgibbon.

"Don't you see anything like a sail?" inquired the Captain.

"Not a speck, nor airy place to put one, either. Hold a minute," exclaimed Backstay Bob. "I have got her in range now. She ain't got the least mite of a boom, yard, or anything like. She looks like some great hulk of a light boat. Hold on again. I see the bell. They've rigged it up at the mast-head, so that it swings bak'ards and for'ards every time the thing gives a lurch to leeward."

"Can't you see anything on board?"

"Not a creetur, living or dead."

"Keep her away a couple of points," cried the Captain to the man at the wheel.

"Ay, ay, sir!"

And the ship's course was altered, so as to bring her rapidly near the mysterious craft, toward which all eyes were directed.

Several of the company now openly remarked that there was something supernatural in the appearance of the boat, with its tolling bell. To all of these Florence Harris and her lover replied lightly, neither of them having the least faith in their credulity. The Captain listened impatiently, and then said, "You are all a set of cowards. No doubt you imagine old Nick is aboard, with a crew of little imps, bound for the Gallapagos Isles with a load of brimstone. If you'll content yourselves for half an hour longer I'll tell you something about it, for I intend to board that old lumbering hulk, even if it turns out to be the Flying Dutchman or Davy Jones' flag-ship, and shall explore it from stem to stern."

To show that he meant what he said, orders were given to heave to, and to get one of the boats in readiness. By this time the nondescript was plainly visible to all. It appeared to be an old hulk, with a single mast in the centre. The bell was suspended from the mast-head, and ever and anon sent forth its solemn tolling as the hull rose and sank with the heaving of the sea.

Before the ship was brought to, we had passed the hulk some distance, so that when we halted, there were several hundred yards between us, and it was only dimly discernible.

A boat was lowered, and the Captain having selected a crew, pulled away toward the hulk. I asked permission to accompany it, but on account of recent illness was refused. Fortunate, indeed, for me was that refusal.

There was something so extraordinary regarding the appearance and action of the hulk, that the curiosity of us all was so intense as to be painful. We strained our eyes, as the Captain and his crew drew rapidly near it.

We saw the distance swiftly decrease between the two boats, until the shadowy forms merged into one. And then followed an impressive silence, suddenly broken by a howl, a pistol shot, and a scream; and as our hearts almost stopped beating, we saw a moment later the boat put off from the hulk, and the men rowing with all their might back to the ship. As they came nearer, we discerned that the Captain was missing.

Backstay Bob dashed toward the boat, and shaking his fist at the men, demanded furiously: "You cowardly dogs! Where is Captain Luster?"

"The devil has kept him."

Absurd as the reply might have seemed at any other time, it was uttered in solemn earnest, as the ghastly faces of the crew attested. In reply to our eager questions, they said the moment they came alongside the craft they heard a low, hollow, unearthly sound, which caused them to hesitate. The captain climbed up the side of the vessel, descended the hatchway, and disappeared from view. He was hardly out of sight when the noise they had heard at first grew louder and fiercer. The next moment the report of the captain's pistol was heard, followed by a terrific shriek, then all was still.

Horror-struck, they called loudly and repeatedly to their commander, but receiving no answer pulled away from the ship.

"You're a purty set of cowardly sneaks, ain't you, to go and desert your Captain that way, when, like enough, he needed you to save his life!" exclaimed Backstay Bob, forgetting in his fury that the first mate was among those whom he denounced. "I'll go back to that old hulk, and if I can't get at the devil any other way, I'll put a keg of powder in it, and blow it to blazes."

"Bob is right, if his excitement does make him forget himself," said the mate. "It was not my intention to desert Captain Luster in his trouble. The men were so frightened that I thought it best to come back and get a new set."

There was some trouble in procuring the requisite number, and accordingly Prescott and myself were accepted. As the former went over the ship's side, Florence Harris said; "Don't you come back, Edmund, until you have heard what has become of poor Captain Luster."

He gave her his promise, and a few minutes later the boat shoved off, and we rapidly neared the hulk, which had acquired such a strange interest to us all.

Prescott, in addition to his revolver, had a small Italian dagger, which I observed him handle, as if to assure himself that it was reliable. Then, as he replaced it, he remarked to me, "There's no telling what's inside that mass of lumber, and this may be the weapon I need, after all."

Arriving at the craft, after a short consultation, it was agreed that the four oarsmen, the mate, and myself, should remain behind, while Backstay Bob and Prescott should explore the hulk. As it was morally certain that some dreadful danger menaced all who entered the cabin, and as I was good for nothing, I needed no more urging than the mate to remain in my position.

Prescott went first, holding his pistol in one hand and a lantern in the other, while Bob closely followed with his cutlass. We saw them descend the hatchway; all was still, and then I heard the single exclamation from Prescott, "Oh, my God!"

This was followed by a terrible roar, a quick succession of pistol shots, a fierce struggle, and then all was still again. The next moment, both Prescott and Backstay Bob emerged to view covered from head to foot with blood.

"Come aboard," said they, "the danger is over."

The next instant we were on deck. I rushed to the hold and gazed down. Merciful Heaven! what did I behold?

By the dim light of the lantern we saw the mangled body of Captain Luster. The head and one of his limbs were gone, and there was scarcely a semblance of humanity in the remains before us. Near him was the grand form of an expiring Bengal tiger, killed by the bullets, cutlass, and dagger of Prescott and Backstay Bob.

The two latter, on entering the cabin first, saw the mutilated body of Captain Luster. A low growl warned them of danger, and as Prescott turned his gaze, he saw the tiger crouching and in the very act of springing. Dropping his lantern, he fired his revolver, and as the terrible animal bore him to the floor, he drew his dagger and stabbed him again and again. The needle-pointed instrument reached his heart, which, united with the slashing blows of Backstay Bob, settled him before he could do any material injury.

We now made a critical examination of the place. A number of human bones strewed the floor, and several articles of wearing apparel, which seemed to indicate that the place had been tenanted by two human beings of the opposite sexes.

The brute had a chain to his neck, and had been confined to one corner of the room by a delicate iron ring, which had been put there to be broken. Over the centre of the room was written something in an Indian dialect, which was pronounced by the mate, who had spent several years in India, to read: "I have sought—I have found that which I sought—vengeance."

Carefully removing the body of the Captain to the little boat, we scuttled the mysterious craft and saw it sink to the bottom of the ocean. Shortly after the Captain was wrapped in his winding sheet, and followed.

The strange, awful tale regarding the old craft we never learned. It ever remained to us an unveiled mystery of the sea.—*Alta California.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 14TH AUG., 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.00 to 3.70
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$94.00 to 101.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$105.00 to 113.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$111.00 to 118.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$88.00 to 94.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.00 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$3.10 to 3.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.40 to 3.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.60 to 2.70
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.55 to 2.58
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 3.15
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 6lbs. p. pe.	$1.15 to 1.30
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds. & 33in. 7lbs. p. pe.	$1.40 to 1.50
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds. 36in. 8lbs. XO p. pe.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds. 36in. 8lbs. QL p. pe.	$1.85 to 1.90
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds. 36in. 8lbs. XX p. pe.	$2.55 to 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.73 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards, per dozen	$2.30 to 2.42
Muslins White, Plain, 12yds., per piece	$1.15 to 1.25
Muslins, White, Figured, 24yds. p. piece	$2.05 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs., per piece	$2.15 to 3.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.55
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$1.95 to 2.10
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.00 to 3.16
White Shirtings, 800 reed, per piece	$3.50 to 3.55
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.25 to 3.30
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.90 to 5.95
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.60 to 4.65
White Shirtings, BI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.50 to 2.55
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.55

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs., per pair	$2.70 to 3.00
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.00 to 3.05
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.40 to 4.50
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$5.20 to 5.30
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.10 to 6.20
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$16.66 to 17.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$19.50 to 20.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$15.50 to 16.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.55 to 8.60
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$8.55 to 8.65
Lastings, DD, per piece	$14.90 to 15.00
Orleans, Plain, per piece	$5.00 to 5.30
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.74 to 0.75

METALS.

Iron, Nail Road, per picul	$2.37 to 2.40
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.50 to 3.55
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.60 to 2.75
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.45 to 6.50
Lead, per picul	$7.30 to 7.35
Pigs, WB, per picul	$7.50 to 7.80
Pigs, Lead, LB, per picul	$7.90 to 8.10
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$84.00 to 97.00
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$84.50 to 87.50
Steel, English, per tub	$3.90 to 4.10
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$5.20 to 5.40
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$24.00 to 26.00
Spelter, per picul	$7.45 to 7.50
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$20.00 to 20.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.77 to 5.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$23.00 to 24.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.37 to 1.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.28 to 1.30
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$10.50 to 11.00
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$47.00 to 48.00
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$72.00 to 72.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2,200 to 4,000
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$170 to 250
Brimstone, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$7.40 to 15.50
Camphor, packed, per picul	$10.00 to 10.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$4,800 to 5,000
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$2,800 to 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	$145 to 150
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$19.50 to 19.00
Cloves, per picul	$42.50 to 43.00
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.75 to 10.15
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.50 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$23.00 to 24.00
Copper, Red, Japan, per picul	$24.50 to 25.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.00 to 16.20
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.50 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$15.80 to 16.00
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$16.00 to 16.50
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$16.00 to 16.50
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$16.00 to 16.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$13.50 to 14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$5.20 to 5.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.70 to 4.80
Cow Hides	$7.45 to 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	$34.50 to 36.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$13.00 to 14.45
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$37.80 to 38.50
Cutch, per picul	$5.80 to 6.10
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.85 to 3.0
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.75 to 3.0
Dried Lily Flowers	$13.50 to 14.20
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.40 to 1.60
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.50 to 3.60
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.95 to 7.20
Fungus	$33.00 to 33.50
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 19.00 to 13.50
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.00 to 21.50
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$5.50 to 5.60
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$5.10 to 5.20
Mushrooms, per picul	$43.00 to 52.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.00 to 11.50
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.20 to 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.40 to 7.50
Peas, White, per picul	$2.26 to 2.30
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.12 to 2.08
Peas, Black, per picul	$2.12 to 2.14
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.14 to 2.16
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.53 to 2.58
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.5.0 to 1.7.5
Patchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1, per picul	$2.45 to 2.50
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 2, per picul	$2.20 to 2.25
Rice, Siam, white, per picul	$1.82 to 1.85
Rice, Siam, mill cleaned, per picul	$1.69 to 1.71
Rice, Manila, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Rice, Singapore, per picul	$1.88 to 1.91
Rice, Saigon, per picul	$1.60 to 1.74
Rice, Arracan, per picul	$2.10 to 2.15
Rice, Rangoon, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Saltpetre, per picul	$7.45 to 7.50
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.85 to 3.65
Sesamum, White, per picul	$5.10 to 5.20
Sesamum, Black, per picul	$3.00 to 3.05
Sharkfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 30.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.	
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.10 to 5.20
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.25 to 4.50
Pepper, White, per picul	$14.50 to 15.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$8.20 to 8.40
Betel Nut, per picul	$3.25 to 3.53
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.25 to 3.60
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$13.00 to 13.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.60 to 2.00
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 to 3, per picul	$5.20 to 5.45
Sugar, Canton Dark Brown, per picul	$4.70 to 5.00
Sugar, West Coast, Dark Brown, p. picul	— to —
Sugar, Manila, Dry White, per picul	$5.45 to 5.60
Sugar Candy, per picul	$8.95 to 9.05
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$8.90 to 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$8.00 to 9.50
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.85
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$1.75 to 1.85
Wheat, California, per picul	$1.85 to 1.88
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.8.8 to 5.9.5
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.8.5 to 5.8.9
Tea Oil, per picul	$9.25 to 9.55
Window Glass, per box	$3.30 to 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Albay	Aug. 4	Ashton	Brit. str	486	D. Lapraik & Co	Hoihow
Amboto	Aug. 8	Brown	Brit. str	993	A. MacG. Heaton	Saigon
Argyll	Aug. 3	Scott	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'gapore, &c.
Burmese	Aug. 12	J. Luck	Brit. str	1268	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Yokohama
Carisbrooke	Aug. 11	Wharton	Brit. str	987	Man Hing	Swatow, &c.
Cassandra	Aug. 13	Langer	Ger. str	947	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Douglas	Aug. 14	Pitman	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co.	East Coast
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Iohang	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Japan	Aug. 4	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	1865	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	S'gapore, &c.
Kinshan	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Leyte	Aug. 7	Zubiaquirre	Span. str	331	A. MacG. Heaton	Manila
Mactan	Aug. 8	Erquinga	Span. str	312	A. MacG. Heaton	Manila
Malacca	Aug. 9	Briscoe	Brit. str	1044	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Oceanic	Aug. 9	Parsell	Brit. str		O. & O. S. S. Co	Y'hama, &c.
Olympia	Aug. 13	F. Nagel	Ger. str	777	Siemssen & Co	
Penedo	Aug. 10	John Cain	Brit. str	652	Siemssen & Co	
Taiwan	Aug. 13	Young	Brit. str	469	D. Lapraik & Co	Amoy, &c.
White Cloud		Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
W. C. de Vries	June 4		Brit. str	334	Fook Mow Loong	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Aberlady	Aug. 5	John Nicoll	Brit. bk	735	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Adolph	Aug. 8	Horn	Ger. sh	867	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Alice Mary	Aug. 8	Rogers	Brit. bk	361	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Aline	Aug. 8	Guilbert	Brit. bk	500	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Anazi	Aug. 7	J. Hill	Brit. bk	468	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Antipodes	Aug. 8	H. Wyeth	Brit. bk	572	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Antwerp	July 13	Atkinson	Brit. sh	1031	Melchers & Co	
A. S. Davis	June 19	Jas. W. Ford	Amr. sh	1399	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Auguste	Aug. 10	Thomsen	Brit. sch	210	Meyer & Co	
Batavia	Aug. 11	Hasseloop	Ger. bk	368	Siemssen & Co	
Banclutha	July 2	Higgins	Brit. bk	970	Meyer & Co	
Benefactor	July 28	Hayden	Amr. sh	594	Russell & Co	Portland
Bon Accord	July 19	Scott	Brit. bk	398	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Brisbane	July 25	Hudleston	Brit. bk	394	Russell & Co	Haiphong
Bun Poo	Aug. 7	Moller	Siam. sh	575	Kien Tay Lee	
Caldew	July 6	Peterson	Brit. bk	482	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Canton	June 22	Knudson	Siam. sh	779	Chinese	
Canton	July 30	Crantz	Ger. bk	373	Siemssen & Co	Newchwang
Capella	Aug. 9	Anderson	Swed. bk	307	Chinese	
Charon Rattana	Aug. 12	Ullrich	Siam. sh	656	Chinese	
C. Morean	Aug. 9	Quatresous	Fren. bk	368	Landstein & Co	
C. Marden	Aug. 9	Marden	Brit. sch	287	Chinese	
Chili	July 30	W. Veal	Brit. bk	446	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Christiana A.P.	July 29	Capro	Nica. sch	300	Remedios & Co	
Commissary	July 13	Hunter	Brit. sh	899	Melchers & Co	Batavia
Deutschland	Aug. 6	Tiemann	Dut. bk	269	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Echo	Aug. 7	Tozer	Brit. bk	309	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
E. v. Beaulieu	Aug. 7	Schneider	Ger. bk	336	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
E. Castle	July 8	Seward	Brit. bk	627	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Emily Chaplin	July 31	Harris	Brit. bk	733	Melchers & Co	
Emma	Aug. 5	H. S. Grau	Ger. bk	338	Wm. Pustau & Co	
E. Adolphine	Aug. 6	Martin	Fren. bg	254	Carlowitz & Co	
Escort	July 7	Waterhouse	Amr. bk	636	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Friederich	July 19	Wulff	Ger. bk	594	Wm. Pustau & Co	Haiphong
F. Starace	July 25	D. Gargiulo	Ital. bk	494	Carlowitz & Co	
F. Bailey	Aug. 11	Clark	Amr. sch	121	Order	
Formosa	Aug. 7	Schweer	Ger. bk	282	Melchers & Co	
Galatea	July 30	Taeger	Ger. sh	1296	Melchers & Co	
Genevieve	July 31	Lepretre	Fren. bk	639	Landstein & Co	
George	July 25	Steffens	Ger. bk	769	Melchers & Co	
G. Croshaw	July 21	Irving	Brit. bk	658	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
G'morganshire	July 17	McEachor	Brit. bk	456	Chinese	
Gold Hunter	July 5	Freman	Amr. sh	1200	Meyer & Co	
Grasmere	July 1	Hastings	Brit. bk	698	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Gustav Adolph	Aug. 6	Neumann	Ger. bk	272	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Harbinger	July 27	A. Johnston	Brit. sh	1506	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
H. S. Sanford	Aug. 12	Sleepe	Amr. sh	1159	Order	
I. of the South	July 5	Dennett	Brit. sh	820	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Irene	Aug. 9	Hansen	Ger. sch	266	Carlowitz & Co	
Jalo	July 2	Moberg	Rus. sh	1365	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Nagasaki
J. S. Stone	July 7	Weston	Amr. bk	710	O. & O. S. S. Co	
Johanne	July 5	Buhje	Ger. sh	758	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Jubilee	July 11	J. Harris	Brit. sh	765	Meyer & Co	
Kaisow	July 23	J. Gadd	Brit. bk	790	D. Lapraik & Co	
Khedive	Aug. 9	Cole	Brit. bk	400	Order	
Kim Yong Tye	Aug. 13	Kofoed	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
K'prindsessen	Aug. 6	Hansen	Dan. bk	344	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Krung Thep	July 30	Duhrsson	Siam. bk	488	Siemssen & Co	Newchwang
Loiterer	Apr. 20		Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
L. Macaulay	July 1	Monkmann	Brit. bk	847	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Hamburg
Loweswater	July 31	Roberts	Brit. bk	608	Borneo Co	
Maid Marian	July 31	Forrest	Brit. bg	296	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Malpu	July 12	Andrews	Brit. bk	600	Holliday, Wise & Co	Batavia
Maria	July 27	Touchard	Fren. bk	379	Carlowitz & Co	Haiphong
Matchless	June 22	J. C. Dawes	Amr. sh	1198	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
May Queen	Aug. 1	J. Prior	Brit. bk	472	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Merse	July 17	Robertson	Brit. bk	629	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Morning Star	Aug. 10	Michaelsen	Siam. bk		Tock Moo	
Nimrod	July 30	lark	Brit. bk	695	Captain	
Northern Star	July 21	J. Wortley	Brit. bk	327	Morton & Co	Haiphong
N. D. de la Garde	July 13	Légier	Fren. bk	486	Carlowitz & Co	
Onward	Aug. 9	Morton	Brit. sch	210	Wieler & Co	
Orion	Aug. 13	Scott	Brit. bk	381	Yuen Fat Hong	
Papillon	Aug. 11	Gouin	Fren. bk	458	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Parraca	July 11	Phillips	Brit. bk	464	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Penshaw	July 25	J. J. Airey	Brit. bk	729	Meyer & Co	
Pilgrim	July 30	Fowle	Amr. sh	956	Russell & Co	Portland
Polynesia	June 16	Schwaner	Ger. sh	985	Meyer & Co	London
Presto	July 30	Laidman	Brit. bk	384	Meyer & Co	
Pym	July 29	Stapleton	Brit. bk	558	Meyer & Co	Shanghai
Quickstep	July 27	Barnaby	Amr. bk	826	Russell & Co	
R. Henderson	June 9	Gunn	Brit. bk	685	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
R. Bottcher	Aug. 13	Schultz	Ger. bk	398	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Rosina	Feb. 28	Hansen	Amr. sch	400	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Saracen	Aug. 10	Leboeuf	Brit. sh	1400	Order	
Scindia	July 17	Lightbody	Brit. sh	874	Russell & Co	
S. Bride	Aug. 12	Andreasen	Siam. bk	314	Chinese	
Spinaway	July 26	Pringle	Brit. bk	325	Siemssen & Co	
Star Queen	Aug. 13	Mackintosh	Brit. bk	769	Chinese	
St. Elmo	Aug. 9	Smith	Brit. sh	1428	Messageries Maritimes	
St. Ideno	Aug. 13	Durand	Fren. bk	388	Carlowitz & Co	
S. of the North	July 7	Hawken	Brit. sh	682	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
S. Packet	July 30	Verduin	Dut. bk	482	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
St. Joseph	July 12	Dumont	Fren. bk	289	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin
Sydenham	July 12	Miller	Brit. sh	1003	Messageries Maritimes	
Tai-taing	July 17	Johnston	Brit. sh	815	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Trio	July 18	Weshervola	Dut. bk	263	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Twilight	July 23	Delargy	Brit. sh	630	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Ullock	Aug. 11	Goodmann	Brit. bk	779	Borneo Co	
Vesta	Aug. 7	R. Dirks	Ger. bk	322	Melchers & Co	
Victoria	July 17	Trimble	Brit. bk	679	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
Wales Castle	July 30	Brown	Brit. bk	625	Wo Tai Hong	
Warrior	Aug. 6	Rasmann	Brit. bk	919	Wieler & Co	
Wm. Cobb	July 30	Peter Brady	Amr. bk	424	Olyphant & Co	New York
Winlow	Aug. 11	Barker	Brit. bk	456	Rozario & Co	Sydney, &c.
Woodhall	Aug. 7	J. R. Lowe	Brit. bk	721	Meyer & Co	
Young Siam	July 18	Benedictsen	Siam. sh	701	Kien Tye Loong	
Zamora	July 29	Elsden	Brit. sh	1130	Gibb, Livingston & Co	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Charles	Aug. 9	Inckey	Brit. bk		Chinese	
Christian	Aug. 7	Stahr	Ger. sch		Ed. Schellhass & C.	Foochow
Jacatra	July 30	Dirksen	Dut. bg	310	Siemssen & Co	Chefoo
Malvina	Aug. 9	Kenzer	Ger. bk	490	Wieler & Co	
Samos	July 17	Bryant	Amr. bk	395	Russell & Co	Tientsin
Wm. Phillips	Aug. 7	Healy	Amr. sch	592	Ed. Schellhass & Co	

SWATOW.

IN PORT ON 13TH AUGUST, 1877.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Alex. Newton	July 26	Newton	Brit. bk	301	E. Vincent & Co	Tientsin
Condor	Aug. 3	Steffens	Ger. sch	368	Dircks & Co	
Hermine	July 27	Meyer	Ger. bk	350	Herton, Ebell & Co	Tientsin
Paradies	July 30	Thure	Ger. bk	356	Dircks & Co	
Tai-Watt	July 12	Chasterman	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Wega	Aug. 1	Mahl	Ger. bk	395	Dircks & Co	
Willie	Aug. 4	Badenoch	Brit. sch	274	Dircks & Co	

AMOY.

IN PORT ON 12TH AUGUST, 1877.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Constance	July 22	Schultz	Brit. bk	350	Tait & Co	
Diana	July 23	Jacobsen	Ger. bg	162	Tait & Co	
E. M. Young	July 18	Michen	Brit. bk	345	Tait & Co	
Forget-me-not	July 23	Dobson	Brit. bk	233	Boyd & Co	
Meridian	July 16	Schmidt	Siam. sch	273	Pasedag & Co	
Padeshda	July 23	Broderson	Dan. sch	187	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Peter	June 21	Moller	Ger. sch	311	H. A. Petersen & Co	Chefoo
Retriever	July 14	Brown	Brit. bk	270	Boyd & Co	
Veloe	July 8	Lodberg	Ger. bk	322	Pasedag & Co	
W. Minstrel	July 13	Sivewright	Brit. bk	361	Dodd & Co	

FOOCHOW.

IN PORT ON 9TH AUGUST, 1877.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Anna Cecilia	July 29	Fischer	Dan. bk	328	Chinese	
James Wilson	July 1	Prideaux	Brit. bk	319	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
J. McDonald	July 14	Stolt	Brit. sch	275	Turner & Co	

SHANGHAI.

IN PORT ON 5TH AUGUST, 1877.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Albert Victor	June 12	Yexley	Brit. bk	858	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
A. Wiswell	June 29	Wiswell	Amr. bk	558	C. M. S. N. Co	
Alfred Hawley	Aug. 2	Findlay	Brit. bk	420	Master	
Avona	June 20	Hopwood	Brit. bk	696	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Belted Will	July 24	Braithwaite	Brit. bk	812	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Black Adder	July 21	Allan	Brit. sh	917	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Caller Ou	July 9	Roy	Brit. sh	674	C. Mackintosh & Co	
C. of Aberdeen	July 7	Scale	Brit. sh	551	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Coldstream	July 22	Salter	Amr. sh	806	Frazar & Co	
Eaglet	June 22	Nicol	Brit. bk	361	Morris & Co	
Flodden	July 23	Fraser	Brit. bk	337	Gilman & Co	
Helene	July 20	Volgersen	Swed. bk	378	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hopeful	June 18	Dancaster	Brit. sch	216	Master	
Isle of Erin	July 23	Stewart	Brit. sh	888	Primrose & Co	
John Milton	June 7	Murphy	Brit. sh	618	Carter & Co	
Lady Bowen	July 28	Fox	Brit. bk	832	Bryner & Beyfuss	
Lulu	July 21	Mitchell	Brit. sch	387	Morris & Co	
Osburgha	July 26	Cook	Brit. bk	346	Heard & Co	
Pelham	Feb. 26	Acford	Brit. bg	254	Morris & Co	
Santon	July 8	Rogers	Brit. bk	570	Wheelock & Co	
Serapis	July 6	Ilbery	Brit. sh	995	Little & Co	
Strathleden	June 15	Anderson	Brit. bk	408	Order	
Woollahra	July 1	Barneson	Brit. bk	940	Carter & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

IN PORT ON 1ST AUGUST, 1877.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
A. W. Weston	July 10	Winsor	Amr. sch	740	Japanese	
Benedicta	July 3	Jansen	Ger. sch	247	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Caroline	July 11	Turnbull	Brit. sh	987	Gutschow & Co	
C. Marden	June 9	Marden	Brit. sch	287	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Charter Oak	July 2	Staples	Amr. sh	962	China & Jap. Trading Co	
Etta Loring	June 29	Loring	Amr. bk	717	Isaacs Bros.	
Maitland	June 13	Page	Brit. bk	712	Messageries Maritimes	
Otsego	July 10	Cook	Amr. sch	42	Captain	
Semantha	July 13	Moinsey	Brit. bk	950	H. Ahrens & Co	
S. W. Wallace	July 21	Colville	Brit. bk	966	L. Kniffler & Co	

MANILA.

IN PORT ON 4TH AUGUST, 1877.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Advance	June 21	....	Brit. bk	537	Order	
Agnes	July 22	....	Ger. bk	941	Order	
Camilla	June 23	....	Amr. bk	853	Order	
Canaan	June 24	....	Brit. bk	840	Order	
C. Ranger	June 7	....	Brit. sh	1201	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Cyclone	July 24	....	Amr. sh	830	Order	
Durham	July 1	....	Brit. sh	998	Order	
Elcano	June 21	....	Span. sh	982	Order	
E. & Quebec	July 21	....	Brit. bk	420	Order	
Faith	July 13	....	Brit. bk	481	Order	
J. D. Peters	July 3	....	Amr. bk	1086	Order	
Kapundah	June 7	....	Brit. sh	1084	Tillson, Hermann & Co	
Kentabank	July 2	....	Brit. sh	1004	Order	
M. Framjee	June 26	....	Brit. sh	1079	Order	
Pepita	May 29	....	Span. bk	667	Order	
P. Lloyds	June 30	....	Amr. bk	1242	Order	
Roodee	May 9	....	Brit. sh	1036	Inchausti & Co	
S. American	May 30	....	Amr. bk	1762	Peele, Hubbell & Co	Boston
V. de Bruselles	July 24	....	Fren. bk	566	Order	

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Audacious	double-screw frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Yokohama
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain Hotham	Singapore
Curlew	double-screw gun-vessel	3	160	Com. E. J. Church	Cruising
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Yokohama
Fly	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. John Bruce	Chefoo
Frolic	double-screw gun-vessel	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Ningpo
Growler	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. Chas. Willcox	Singapore
Hart	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Acting-Com. Garbett	Hongkong
Hornet	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. H. Hippisley	Amoy
Juno	steam corvette	8	400	Captain Poland	Shanghai
Kestrel	double-screw gun-vessel	4	100	Com. Theobald	Nagasaki
Lapwing	double-screw gun-vessel	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman,	Tientsin
Lily	screw sloop	3	95	Com. Cochrane [Bart	Nagasaki
Magpie	double-screw gun-vessel	3	—	Com. W. M. Lang	Hongkong
Meanee	military hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. H. G. Salmond	Chinkiang
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Yokohama
Moorhen	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Needham	Hongkong
Mosquito	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Paul	Foochow
Nassau	surveying vessel	4	150	Com. R. H. Napier	Surveying
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye	Hankow
Swinger	gunboat	2	60	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Singapore
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Acting-Com. Hoskyn	Nagasaki
Thistle	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Act.-Com. Sandilands	Kobe
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Watson	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle dispatch boat	2	250	Lieut.-Com. H. Ryder	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	NATION.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.
Kearsarge	American corvette	—	—	Commander F. V. McNair
Mayenne	Annamite gunboat	—	—	Lelievre
Patino	Spanish transport	—	—	Don Juan Rapallo

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS.	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	221	70	Godsil	Tong-king gulf
Chin-[illegible]	Viceroy's gunboat	7	221	70	Stewert	Swatow
Chen-jui	Revenue cruiser	3	60	20	Collins	Canton River
Tching-sing	Viceroy's gunboat	6	180	60	Bessard	Pak-hoi
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	2	120	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	6	180	60	d'Longueville	Hoihow
Tchun-tung	Revenue cruiser	2	150	40	Salt Commissioner	Canton River
Peng-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	600	120	Fry	Cheung-chow
Quang-[illegible]	Viceroy's gunboat	4	120	40	Lie-ping-tie	Bogue Forts
Son-chi	Revenue cruiser	5	180	80	Wade	West Coast Ports
Sui-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	Calder	Hai-ling-shan
Li-shé	Revenue cruiser	4	80	20	McLeish	Canton River
Tsing-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Ching	Bogue Forts

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by D. Warres Smith, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.